THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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A STALKING SLUMBERER.

Another Remarkable Somnambulism.

A Young Doctor Sleeps While Playing the Bass Viol, Winning A Game of Euchre, and Dosing His Patients.

The following interesting history of a case of somnambulism, from the Chicago *Medical Journal*, was furnished by Dr. J. A. Allen, formerly a professor in the Medical Department of the Michigan University. The event narrated occurred while he was employed in the University, and furnishes one of the most remarkable cases on record:

It was my fortune, during a series of years, to have under direct observation a case of somnambulism, in some respects more remarkable than any upon record. The subject was a family relative and private medical student of my own.

The first he was ever known to walk in his sleep was in the spring of 1867, and the first attempt was an unfortunate one, as he fell into a stairway unprotected by banisters, injuring himself considerably, although fracturing no bones. He had risen and dressed himself, but when awakened by his fall was utterly ignorant of his whereabouts. I saw him a few months afterward and found nothing unusual about him, but he remarked that he had not felt quite well when he went to bed. For some months subsequently he would now and then get up, dress himself, and go about the room without any apparent object, and, usually, *after a while return to his bed voluntarily*, awakening in the morning with not the slightest recollection even of a dream.

My young friend was an enthusiast in music, and a very respectable amateur. About the summer of 1868, a somewhat dilapidated bass viol, which was a kind of heirloom in the family, was brought into the house, and he devoted spare moments to learning how to play upon it. Unfortunately the quality of the instrument had told upon its keys, and unless they were wetted up with water it would not remain in tune. He was determined, however, to command its notes, and succeeded. His somnambulic walks, thereafter, led him from his chamber to the parlor, and to the bass viol, and the family was awakened in the small hours by the inevitable tuning-up preside musical evening of the old keys, and quiet objurgations on his part. Sometimes the bridge would fall down when the keys slipped, and considerable ingenuity would snap or escape from the keys; nevertheless he would manage to tune, repair damages, tune up, and then execute all varieties of music which the machine was capable, not unfrequently accompanying it with the voice. All this was done in total darkness. When any one entered the room with a light, he would take no notice, although when spoken to he would reply in monosyllables or with considerable asperity. His face was pallid and although sometimes pale—the features immobile and passive, the eyes open, staring, and somewhat glazed, and the lids apparently motionless. The pupils were warm and the pulse full, rather frequent and soft. Very often the skin would be bathed with free perspiration. Remarkably sensitive to titillation, when awake, there seemed a total absence of reflex movements from this cause, while in the somnambulistic state.

As he extended his acquaintance with music and musical instruments, his feats became wonderful. While in attendance upon the Medical College, his somnambulic household looked forward with high anticipations to the hours when his skillful fingers upon the melodeon would wake them. He had a voice of the purest tone and very considerable compass, in fact, of rare sweetness. I have listened with admiration to a multitude of observations that he played with a precision and skill which the people in bed did not approximate while awake. Besides this, he would execute many pieces which he had learned, perhaps but once, the evening previous or after a long interval, a note of which he could recall in his waking moments. Yet in many he here seemed wonderfully exalted. Interrupted, he was perfectly cheerful, and he would go on with his music exactly from the point of interruption.

Whilst attending lectures at Ann Arbor, where I was then lecturing on physiology, I requested his assistance in preparing some of the drawings illustrative of minute anatomy and histology, for the lecture demonstrations. He entered into the work with great zeal, and proved very expert and rapid of execution. One evening, previous to the time on which I was about to lecture on the kidney, I wished the cuts in "Carpenter's Physiology," illustrating the tubular arrangement, etc., made ready. He found an engagement for the evening, but said he would try and prepare them in the morning. During the night he rose, dressed himself, and played for the family on the guitar, part of the time singing (and, by the way, the guitar was always in tune when he was about to before noticed, and he had to knot one or two of the strings first), and then arranged the drawing paper, pencils, India ink and brushes, took the parallels and pencils and laid off the sources, and then made a dozen or more rapidly and perfectly, nearly completing the figures on pp. 506 and 507 of Carpenter's Principles. In the edition of 1868 these figures had been engraved and were in my possession. These drawings are now in the series used for illustration in Rush Medical College. After he had got up in the room while watching him, he went on with his work entirely regardless of it. Before completing the work, he went to bed and slept until the usual hour in the morning. When at the breakfast he asked if he had been up in the night, as he had dreamed that he had. This was the only time he ever manifested that even dreaming about being up or occupied in anything. He had by this time become aware of his habits, that nothing of the sort astonished him. Shortly after this he went to spend the night at a friend's residence, but a little after midnight he rose, dressed himself, and went out, followed by a gentleman, who walked down to the Exchange Hotel, where there were a number of his acquaintances and others waiting for a train to arrive due at that time. Some one rallied him on his being out so late, but being cautioned by the gentleman who they did not attempt to awake him, but watched his movements. He quietly traveled, he took a glass of ale, and then said he would only have time to go home and get his dinner before the afternoon lecture hour, and quietly left, walked his friend to our door, and was indignant to find it locked. His mother-in-law soon after admitted him, and awakened myself and wife. He asked if dinner was ready, and seemed astonished that it was not, and on being told that he got a drink of water and he off, "for old D. (one of the family) would be up in a morning's jaw." I told him he had plenty of time, and he need not be in a hurry. He then walked into the kitchen, drank a tumblerful of water, and, looking up to the clock, although it was totally dark, remarked that he had dressed for the front door. I then told him that I was not feeling well, was quite unwell, and wished he would sit down and play euchre with us. This he seemed to please him, and after taking off his overcoat and said he would as lief play until "old D." was through lecturing, as to go.

His cousin sat down at the table with us, and we played "three-handed (cut-throat) euchre." He dealt the cards in his usual manner, and "played according to Hoyle." In one hand, spades were trumps, he held the jack of clubs. On the being led, he threw down the jack, then quickly picked it up, saying, "I forget the left bower." It is somewhat painful to record that, notwithstanding our tricks and deceit, he beat us in the end.

On its conclusion, he got up hastily and insisted upon going to the college. We only prevented him this time by throwing water in his face—the only method, by the way, in which we could awake him without great violence. Pungent odors, ammonia, camphor, etc., he seemed to disregard, or merely pushed away the object.

On regaining consciousness, he always appeared like one stunned or suffering from a severe shock. The influence upon the pulse or nervous system was also so severe that we never awaked him at these times if we could avoid it.

Whenever out of health, as from trifling attacks of indigestion, or after watching with the sick, or fatigue, he would be sure to be up and doing somethingin his somnambulistic state.

One of the most remarkable of his exploits occurred several years after the incident just given. I think it was in 1870. I did not give me the particulars himself, and I have had the necessary concurrent evidence from others.

The circumstances were so remarkable that they almost caused him to determine never to practice medicine in Missouri.

In the rounds of his practice he had a patient about whom he was very anxious. It was in the coldest winter we ever had. The residence of the patient was about two miles distant. Visiting him early one morning, he found him in a state so unsatisfactory that he informed the family he would call *once* that the better the next visit he should change the medicine entirely. On rising the next morning, he went to the barn to put his horse in the cutter for an early start. He was a little puzzled at finding things so topsy-turvy, but supposed some person had been in the stable in search of a patient. On visiting the patient he was gratified to find a marked improvement. He inquired when the improvement commenced, and was answered, "Immediately after he had taken the powder which was given in the night." The truth flashed upon him at once, but concealing his emotion he inquired, with as careless an air as he could assume, "Did you take a dose?" "Yes, when I was here." They replied. "Between two and three o'clock." This proved to be the case, as he was afterward told by the family where he boarded. He had been giving the patient some fluid medicine, which he ordered discontinued, and then put up several powders, such as he had prescribed upon the night previous, combining them as usual and administering the fluid one hour after.

The alarm of my poor friend at the possible consequences of a similar act in the future, may well be conceived.

Advice as to Horses.

In teaching a young horse to drive well do not hurry to see how fast he can trot. Keep each pace clear and distinct from the other, that is in walking make him walk and do not allow him to break into a trot, and be careful that he keeps steady at his pace, and do not allow him to slack into a walk. The reins while driving should be kept snug, and when passed to the top of the dash to bring him well in hand, that he may learn well to bear upon the off, so that when going on a high pace of trot he can be held at his pace; but do not allow him to pull too hard, for it is not only unpleasant, but makes him often difficult to manage.

To prevent halter-breaking procure a small, hard, strong cord, from eight to ten feet long; put the harness on the horse, buckle the girth tight, make a slipping bowline knot on end of the cord and put it around the horse's tail, close to the body; slip the other end through the terret and bit ring, and hitch the horse to a post, and leave him to himself. Two or three lessons will cure any horse.

When a horse stands long in a stable his legs are apt to swell. No horse which is not disabled by sickness or lameness should be allowed to stand long in the stable. Inaction produces a dropsical condition of the dependent parts of the body, and the obvious remedy is to exercise the horse every day.

To prevent over-reaching, rare the heel of the forward foot low. This causes the horse as he moves forward to raise the forward foot quicker, and allows the hind foot to remain longer, so that before the hind foot comes forward the forefoot is out of the way. Also, make the forward shoe long at the toe. This is not plain let any one try the experiment and they will be satisfied.

Or General Ames, whose election to the United States Senate from Mississippi is probable, the New York *Sun* speaks as follows: "He has been in command of that military district for some time past, and understands the interests of the State in every respect. He is a man of ability, integrity, and force of character, and can be relied upon to do well and faithfully any public duty that may be committed to his charge. There is no other citizen who can be chosen to the Senate from Mississippi instead of Gen. Ames without disadvantage to the public interest."

REFORMS IN IRELAND.

Speech of John Bright at Birmingham.

Government Measures—The Tariff—Land Laws, &c., &c.

[Delayed Cable Dispatch.]

BIRMINGHAM, January 12.—The members of Parliament for Birmingham addressed their constituents in the Town Hall last night. Mr. Bright, on this occasion, made a first appearance on a platform since his entrance into the Cabinet, and met with an enthusiastic reception from his townsmen.

Mayor Ermen presided, and Alderman Sturge moved a vote of thanks to the Ministers for their general policy, and especially for their Government would continue the work of reform, and amend the Irish Land Laws, give the people the abolition of the state expenditures and diffuse education.

Mr. Bright rose to address the meeting, was vehemently cheered. He thanked his fellow-citizens for the resolutions, conveying, as they did, an avowal of confidence in the Government. He believed that at the end of the next session of Parliament a similar vote would be earned and received. He proposed no retrospect. He preferred to look forward. Yet he touched on the law in regard to compounding rates, and alluded, also, to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. On the latter measure, he said, his constituents had spoken loud enough for all to hear and for all to understand. It was one of the completest measures ever presented to the House of Commons, but the difficulty occurred in a place to *which all can go when in London*, the House of Lords—a place of the greatest antiquity and the greatest influence. On this occasion there was more passion displayed than is generally seen there, bringing the occupants of the benches to the edge of an ugly precipice. Passion, however, cooled. The vote was debated; and, after mutual compliments and congratulations, the bill was passed by the Lords, who thus admitted that no institution, however ancient, grand and historical, is to be opposed to the convictions and views of the people, considering the constitutional training of the Peers, their friends might well rejoice.

Catholic grievances were extinguished. Irish grievances only were left now. He asked Parliament to do something for Irish non-Catholics and land reform. The difficulties of the question appeared formidable at a distance, but were easily surmounted on approach. The state of Ireland, he might be pained in a few words. The land had few owners, while half the tenants at will had no interest, or that in his agents. The owners are of the same race as the people, and love the soil; the only difference between them is that of treatment, of law, of politics. The Catholic tenant and Protestant owner might live on a hill together. Free land within ten years would be the leading interest in the country. All that he asked was to have the question fairly considered. He would go with it without diminishing any man's wealth, would not injure the landowning class.

The speaker then dilated on temperance and the social virtues, wanting which society could have no benefit from legislation. It was only by the combination of a wise government, with a virtuous people, that he may hope to make some steps toward that blessed time when there shall be no longer complaining in our streets, and when every garret shall be full, affording all manner of stores.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and the orator resumed his seat amidst great expressions of enthusiasm.

Mr. Geo. Dixon, M. P., for Birmingham, followed briefly, at the termination of which the meeting adjourned.

PRISON REFORM.

The Governor of Ohio Recommends separation and Reclamation.

Gov. Hayes, in his annual message to the Legislature of Ohio, says in regard to the reformation of convicts:

"A large proportion of the convicts, when admitted, are quite young. The age of about one-third does not exceed 21 years. More than two-thirds of the inmates of the prison are now under thirty years of age. It will occur to any one who considers these facts that under our system of prison discipline, too little effort has hitherto been made to reform these young men. A high authority has said, 'No inmate being is so debased and wicked that he can not be reclaimed.' That is believed to be true. A wise system, the young, at least, can be reformed and prepared for honest and useful citizenship. The present system has two capital defects—the mingling in intimate association of the young with the hardened criminal, and the failure to educate the convicts in habits of thrift and industry, that will enable them, on their release, to find employment. The defects are in the system. The convict, when he leaves the penitentiary, is not prepared to commence life anew before, and the result of his prison life is that he has less power to resist evil influences, and, too often, is driven back into crime. I do not enlarge upon the objections to the present system. It is not claimed to be reformatory. In a recent report, the directors said: 'The great mass of convicts leave the penitentiary apparently as hardened, and as dangerous to the State, as they were when they were sentenced.' The pecuniary question, how to remove this reproach on our penal legislation, in considering it, the humane and just are the remarks of the board of State charities on the Irish convict system. This distinguishing merit of that system is that 'it enlists the co-operation of the prisoner in his own amendment, without withholding from him the punishment due to his crime.' If the adoption of that system, with such modifications as our condition requires, is deemed an experiment which it is expected will be made to try, until its advantages are better understood, I submit that the least that ought now to be attempted is to provide a classification of convicts so as to render separate beginners in crime from hardened offenders. Whether this can best be done by alterations and an extension of the present penitentiary, or by the erection of a new one, is for you to determine.

"In several other States voluntary associations have been formed for the benefit of discharged convicts, and their efforts have been encouraging. I commend to the humane care of the people of this unfortunate class. If a similar association should be formed by the benevolent citizens of Ohio, they will reasonably expect to receive proper assistance from the general government, and in that expectation I trust they will not be disappointed."

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Annexation of the British Possessions in North America.

[From Herald's Washington Correspondent.]

The fact is gradually developing that a part of the policy of the administration is to acquire as much as possible of the territory lying on the north of the United States. It is whispered around in administration circles that a movement has been on foot for some time looking to the annexation of all the British possessions in North America, and that in a short time the matter will be so far matured as to bring it officially to the attention of Congress. When the question was first brought up the President, it is said, thought it would be sufficient if we could annex that part of the British possessions known as the British Dominion. Prominent members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, including Mr. Sumner, urged that it would be just as easy to annex all of British North America as a portion of it, and it is said the President is now of that opinion. The details of the movement have not been matured, but it is known that it is warmly the belief that the annexation is to be made virtually as a settlement of all our differences with England, the most practical statesmen believing that we will never get any other kind of settlement. How far the matter has progressed may be gathered from the statement of a prominent member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to a gentleman, that "the British possessions will be annexed before the taking of the next census." The resolution offered by Senator Corbett today, providing for the annexation of British Columbia, it may be stated, is independent of the movement referred to, that gentleman not being familiar with what is going on in the State Department and in the Foreign Relations Committee.

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.

The Facts in the Case of Rev. Cook's Elopement With Miss Mattie Johnson. —Miss Johnston Found at the Everett House—Particulars of the Flight—The Girl's Statement—Letters from Cooke —His Removal to the Insane Asylum.

The circumstances attending the guilty intrigue between a clergyman of New York and a member of his flock, whose elopement was noticed in the COMMERCIAL are detailed at length in a New York journal and bear hard against both the clergyman and his partner in the intrigue. The reverend gentleman, whose name is said to be Cook, ministered in a Methodist Episcopal Church in West Seventeenth street. His congregation is composed of some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of New York, and is one of the most prosperous in the city. Rev. Cook is described as a man of pleasing address and looking, and now more than thirty years of age. He is also a fine speaker, and has a good pulpit "presence." He is also a general favorite with his flock—some of whom, even under the circumstances, still maintain his alleged elopement. The young lady is unmarried, belongs to one of the first families, is very pretty, was a Sunday school teacher for a short time, and was always a devoted attendant upon the church, being punctual at not only the Sunday service, but also at the class and prayer meetings. The testimony concerning Rev. Cook's past life is of a conflicting character. According to one series of statements his past life up to the present dereliction has been without blemish. Various letters in the possession of a friend of Mattie Johnson, the young lady implicated in the intrigue, tend to show that instead of being a passive instrument in his hands she exerted all her powers to allure him. The same theorists advance the idea that Rev. Cook is laboring under temporary insanity as the result of neuraigic affections. On the other hand, the friends of the young lady say that not the Rev. Cook has been guilty of former indiscretions, a statement that is corroborated by impartial testimony. It is also averred that the intimacy between the pastor and the young lady at one time provoked comments which reached the ears of the lady herself, but she treated them with the utmost disdain, pronouncing them groundless slanders. The prevalence of the rumors, however, brought the matter to a crisis. Thursday evening last the clergyman complained of being unwell, and informed his family that he would remain at his study and there seek repose. He also had a sermon to prepare, and he desired to be left undisturbed. Meanwhile he packed his trunk and early Friday evening went out to pay a visit to a member of his congregation, at the same time that a lady closely veiled entered a carriage on Seventh street, which pulled up in time to permit her entrance. Once within, Mr. Cook received the following note:

"I am on my last plank. Aton will never see my face again. I hope Baldwin will be a better man than his father.

At the same hour on Saturday morning Mr. Johnston also received a letter from Cook, as follows:

"I love Mattie. I will care for her tenderly, kindly, lovingly, inconsistent as it may appear with my present condition. It is useless respecting it, and a party fight would be unbecoming. I will not make any explanations as my condition requires, is deemed an experiment which it is expected will be made to try, until its advantages are better understood, I submit that the least that ought now to be attempted is to provide a classification of convicts so as to render separate beginners in crime from hardened offenders. Whether this can best be done by alterations and an extension of the present penitentiary, or by the erection of a new one, is for you to determine.

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I never did wickedly at Manamroe or Flushing. I don't wonder they write so, for a man who would do what I have done, it is very natural to suppose would do anything.

Don't understand that I am trying to excuse myself. I am not. I want neither pity nor mercy. Let that be *understood—perfectly*.

I say, again, the young lady is pure as snow, and I am ready to do anything that will tend to confirm my assertion. Pardon me for troubling you, but this is good-bye, for I won't write—although I want to. HORACE COOKE.

Wednesday, P. M., January 11, 1870.

THE FINALE.

NEW YORK, January 14.—It is supposed that the notorious Cooke has been quietly conveyed to an insane asylum. His family have left the parsonage. Miss Johnson is now quite ill, and the principal characters of this painful scandal disappear from view.

HOW WE PAY FOR OUR DRINKS.

Bar Room Records.

Murder, Suicide, Forgery and Arson.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Emporia, Chase county, Kansas, last Sunday. One Scott *alias* Leonhard, who was in the habit of abusing his wife, on last Sunday carried his brutality to a shocking extent. The wife managed to make her escape from the infuriated husband and fled to a neighbor's house. Her father, Mr. Toms, hearing of the ill-treatment of his daughter, set out in a wagon, accompanied by a young man by the name of Columbus David, to take her to his home; and it was while nearing the residence of Mrs. Wiswell, where the daughter had taken refuge, that Scott unexpectedly appeared and deliberately shot and instantly killed Mr. Toms. Mr. Davis made a powerful effort to disarm Scott and seize the murderer, who had also, without effect, fortunately, fired a shot at him. The murderer managed to break away from Mr. Davis, and at once proceeded to the house of the neighbor where his wife, with the wounded girl in consternation of killing his wife. Timely aid was at hand, and the doors and windows were fastened. The murderer, foiled in the attempt to get at his wife, and knowing that the neighborhood would soon be aroused abandoned the effort and fled. All this occurred while the people of the village were in a church on a hill. Free land within ten years would be the leading interest in the country. All that he asked was to have the question fairly considered. He would go with it without diminishing any man's wealth, would not injure the landowning class.

The speaker then dilated on temperance and the social virtues, wanting which society could have no benefit from legislation. It was only by the combination of a wise government, with a virtuous people, that he may hope to make some steps toward that blessed time when there shall be no longer complaining in our streets, and when every garret shall be full, affording all manner of stores.

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THE BEAVER CANAL

Letter of W. Milnor Roberts,

Civil Engineer, Furnished by Request of Citizens of Pittsburgh, on the Subject of the Water Supply for the Proposed Enlarged Canal.

I have read with careful attention the views of W. W. Reed, Esq., superintendent of the (Pennsylvania) Erie canal, published in the Erie *Dispatch* and republished in the COMMERCIAL of January 3d, relating specially to the subject of water supply for the proposed enlarged canal between Pittsburgh and Erie, and a number of gentlemen connected with the coal and shipping interests of this city have requested me to give them my opinion of the same for publication, with any views of my own which may be appropriate at this juncture, when an effort is about to be made to establish a ship canal between the head of the Ohio and Lake Erie.

Some of these citizens will recollect that in the fall of 1867, I was called upon by the Erie Canal Company through their Superintendent, Mr. W. W. Reed, to make a thorough examination of the said canal in view of its proposed enlargement, which was made in company with Mr. Reed, and a report submitted dated December 23d, 1867, which was published by the Company at the time. It is known also to many persons here that I was the principal engineer in the service of the State engaged in the construction of the canal and its appendages, including its feeder from French creek, from 1830 till 1841, and that afterwards, when the State transferred the works to the Erie Canal Canal Company, they were completed and put in use in 1845 under my direction as their Chief Engineer.

The matter of water supply being vital in connection with canals, it is received my particular attention in the first place, after studying the measurement and views of engineers who had preceded me in the same line of investigation, and after my own personal examination I made my first report to the Canal Commissioners, proving to the satisfaction of all parties then interested, that there was an abundance of water supply in Le Boeuf creek for the supply of the canal.

Mr. Reed, who has been the superintendent of the Erie Canal for many years, and who during that period paid the closest attention to the water supply states that for the dryest month of the year, the month of August, the time he has had perfect means of ascertaining, by quantity, the loss by leakage and evaporation has not averaged over 5,400,000 cubic feet per day. This is not theory, but working experience.

It is very gratifying to know this fact, since it proves, when compared with the first calculation of the loss from evaporation and leakage, given in my report of 1838, as over 8,192,000 cubic feet per day, was not only safe, but that it has been more than sustained in practice. Mr. Reed says: "I have known, for the first time, the canal fed from the summit having a sufficient supply to enable me to increase the depth of water to four feet, and to keep it there for weeks together." With the canal completed throughout as originally designed, with the addition of the various pumping mills now proposed, there is an ample supply of water available for the passage of a constant succession of boats, day and night, for one hundred and forty-four boats every twenty-four hours, with a depth of water of four feet, followed for some moments. The old man ran his eye over the locks, with their massive frames, pulled his parent's children, and then seized his lower lip between his teeth, glared fiercely around, and, with a sudden jerk and quick movement rolled him off him, still clinging to the child. Then he arose, and, shaking from the mouth down to the chin, was completely splotched to the bone, presenting a ghastly appearance. The sight was too much for the cannibal expressed his regrets that he had not succeeded in inflicting more serious injuries upon his father.

At a point near Rumboldt, West Tennessee, Christmas morning, two men, named Thomas Tyler and Jim Copeland, had a quarrel which got into a difficulty over a game of cards, which resulted in the killing of both. A friend of both men, who had been set with them shortly before the fatal affair, had gone to the house of another man in the vicinity, was alarmed by the firing of pistols, and went to the scene of the cause. He found Thorne dead and Tyler mortally wounded, and the latter said: "I have killed Milt., and Milt. has killed me." He gave the fact being made known, several of the neighbors came in to see the dying man, but he only spoke once thereafter, and Tyler were lynched. Tyler died at Mills & Smith & Wesson repeater lying near each.

The St. Joseph *Union* gives the details of a diabolical murder alleged to have been committed in Doniphan county, Kansas, on the night of January, the former having a large amount of money. During the evening, according to the statement of Drake, Tyler and Grable saw no more of his companion until Sunday afternoon one week ago to-day, across a swamp, the latter dangling by the neck in a house of ill-fame. Drake states that three of the inmates brought the corpse down stairs, wrapped in a sheet, and placed it in a wagon threatening to swear that he had murdered Grable if he ever breathed a word about the affair. He took the body to a stack yard in the night, and the next morning started for Illinois, but, stopping several days on the way, at length reached the home of Daniel Drake, about two and a half miles below Parkville, on Thursday afternoon. He showed the body to coffin, but meanwhile the suspicions of the citizens were aroused, and he was put in jail, and into custody, when the above statement was made by Drake.

Mrs. Lucinda Leonard, wife of Michael Leonhard, and a woman of intemperate habits, was found dead on her kitchen floor last Tuesday night. She had been living in Monroe, O., and on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Leonard told a neighbor, that perhaps she should not be alive when her husband returned, and requested her to give him some message. She said she would remain a daily surplus of 2,278,400 cubic feet, which corresponds sufficiently with my former measurements, to satisfy me that there is never any danger of a failure of water supply in French creek at Benus's dam averages less than 50 cubic feet per second. The estimate I mentioned to be made in 1867 gave 17,280,000 cubic feet per day. Mr. Reed's gauging of 100 cubic feet for twenty-four hours, even with the immense tonnage assumed, 1,000,000 tons, would leave

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.

PITTSBURGH

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

1870.

As a thorough newspaper, sparing neither labor nor expense to furnish the fullest and most reliable information for the fearless, consistent, and persistent opponent of corruption in office and advocate of Honesty, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in public affairs; as the sworn foe of "Rings" and every description of dishonest combination,—just as ready to expose their practices in the Republican as Democratic party; and even the more so, because it holds that a party that will cast out offenders of this description entitles itself to the confidence of the people—as an Independent Republican journal, the advocate of the rights and interests of the people,—THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL needs no new introduction to the reading public.

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And keeps up in the march of improvement and the development of ideas. Thoroughly alive to everything that is valuable or interesting, it identifies itself at once and heartily with whatever seems calculated to improve mankind and elevate the standard of intelligence and morality. As a Republican journal of the strictest sect, it deals with political questions with an honest wish to get at the truth and place only good and capable men in office.

IT IS A PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And relies on their support and good opinion rather than the favors of political leaders. Nor has it done so in vain. Its independent course —more especially in denouncing legislative corruption and exposing the practices of thieves in office—has made it the favorite of the masses and the fearful of dishonest aspirants and debauched party leaders. Of the reputation it has earned in this respect it is sincerely proud; and it wishes no different standing in the field of Journalism in this regard than a discriminating public promptly accord to it. To prove faithful to their confidence and good opinion will be its constant endeavor.

IT IS A LIVE PAPER.

And ranks with the leading journals which are thoroughly awake to all that is going on. Its News Department is always fresh and full. Its editorials are written with a purpose in view. Its Market Reports and Commercial News gatherings are meant to supply the most exacting demands of the business public.

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Having from the start gone ahead, outstripping older occupants of the field of journalism; and it has attained to a prosperity and come to exert an influence second to no paper in the State. That it has fairly won the rank of the first paper in Pennsylvania is the verdict of newspaper readers in general.

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And it is felt that there is no necessity for indulging in new professions or making fresh promises. It means, while adhering to its standard in politics and morals, to improve as it progresses, and omit nothing that will add to its strength or increase its usefulness.

THE NEXT YEAR.

THE COMMERCIAL enters on another year strong and hopeful, and with a deliberate purpose to make it the best it has been said or is. And it does not hesitate to ask the co-operation of all who appreciate such purpose. No hesitation is felt in saying that it desires this support in the degree in which it succeeds in surpassing the sphere of its usefulness. The season is at hand when Congress and the Legislature will be in session, and during which it will be both the National and State Capital will be transacting. The appointment of the splendid administration of General Grant will soon be before the country—embracing questions of the deepest interest to every reader and tax-payer. The State Legislature, too, will present matters of interest. Indeed, the signs are animating; and at home in the field of politics, popular questions relating to education and religious questions are appearing, of which no one should permit himself to be ignorant, and concerning which all that is essential to be known will be the aim of the COMMERCIAL to give.

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THE COMMERCIAL,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

"I did not know what I was doing"—the declaration that the crime was committed in ignorance of the character of the act, is a plea which appeals with greater or less force to men, as they are more or less conscious of the infirmity of their own nature. Indifference to its palliation is an exhilarating property, is surely not a favorable trait of disposition. There is a kind of sympathy with criminals from which not much, if any evil to society is to be apprehended. When JOHN NEWTON, seeing a man dragged to the scaffold, quietly said—"there goes JOHN NEWTON, but for the grace of God,"—he betrayed a state of mind as little likely as any other to result in violation of social order. If he thanked heaven for the difference, there was neither arrogance nor presumption in the knowledge of the awful possibilities of crime and degradation in his own heart, that gave emphasis to his gratitude. There is no reason to think that the quondam trader to the Guinea coast misread his own heart, or ascribed to it a more potent energy for evil than it possessed in its natural state. While it would be a great mistake to assume that every man, on self-examination, may discover within himself such potentiality of crime, every one given to reflection may certainly find enough to smother the conceit of his own righteousness and to inspire compassion for the fallen. And especially in the study of his own nature, in the knowledge of the delicate organization and adjustment of his mental and moral powers, of their dependence upon the condition of the body, and of their liability through its affections to be come "like sweet bells jangled harsh and out of tune"—he may learn some truths respecting human nature which were once quite ignored in penal administration, and which even now are not always regarded sufficiently.

Penal administration is not the simple thing it was formerly supposed to be. Society is not an institution established *merely* for the safety of its members, but for the highest temporal welfare of all. Hence, to allege that a certain mode of treating criminals, or of trying them, is dangerous to society, is not a decisive objection, at least as the word dangerous is sometimes used. Even criminals, as still men, have rights, and it is now admitted to be for the highest and broadest interest of society to acknowledge and maintain them. In acting in accordance with this principle, it will be found that the path of duty is the path of safety. Society thus takes its stand upon a Christian foundation, and does right even when the right does not appear to be the expedient. They will be found identical in the long run.

No doubt the plea of insanity has been abused. It has been put in and allowed in multitudes of cases without due investigation, while in other instances it may have been nothing better than a facile method of evading the law. This misuse has had the effect of causing the plea to be regarded with strong suspicion. And yet there seems good reason to believe that this plea of insanity might be justly urged much oftener than it is. There seems good reason to believe that a very large proportion of those who commit crimes of violence are actually insane. To any one who takes just account of those tendencies to disordered mental action, those germs of mental maladies which exist in most minds, who takes account of the influence of the body upon the mind, and who then thinks of the certain effects of poisonous beverages upon the sensitive structures of body and mind, it seems antecedently probable that positive insanity must be a very common condition. And the latest scientific investigations undoubtedly confirm this presumption. The awful reality of *dipsomania* cannot be disposed of by the jest of *tipsomania*. It is, we believe, an indubitable truth that at present there are many in every community who, as the consequence of the abuse of alcohol, often rendered more deleterious by the mixture of poisonous substances, are truly insane. Some of them in their ordinary state may be responsible persons, in the moral and legal sense of the word, but liable by several accidents to become in a moment irresponsible. Some inherit this insane condition from intemperate parents. In many of the class to whom we refer the moral sense is so utterly dead, and the will so incapable of any other than spasmodic action that they are permanently irresponsible.

In the case of criminals of this class the recognition of their insanity presents great difficulties. But society, in the just and Christian administration of its laws, ought to expect difficulties. They may not now, as formerly, be evaded or got rid of by a short cut. We are told that

"In France, a person accused of crime, but showing signs of such a disease, is submitted to the examination of a commission appointed for the purpose to decide whether he is in a responsible state of mind or otherwise. If he is considered responsible, the jury try the facts as in ordinary cases, and the judgment proceeds; if not, the facts are still tried, but seclusion in an asylum is substituted for other punishment."

Perhaps some such method as this ought to be applied oftener than it is in this country. At present men are tried for crimes who might more advantageously to the community be disposed of in another way. Juries cannot find them guilty of the offenses with which they are charged, because they doubt their sanity, and society suffers from the impunity or insufficient punishment of one supposed to be a rational transgressor. The recognition of and action upon the whole truth are always best, both for society and the offender. In the case of the really insane both justice and humanity demand that he should receive treatment appropriate to his condition.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S INAUGURAL.

Governor GEARY was Tuesday inducted into the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, for his second term, with more imposing ceremonies than are usually incident to the occasion. The inaugural by the Governor is brief and to the point; but is mainly a reiteration of the views on national and State policy that he has heretofore addressed to the Legislature in his annual and special messages. He presents a glowing picture of the advancement of the State in material prosperity, especially as shown in the reduction of taxation and the gradual extinguishment of the State debt. Treating briefly but forcibly the much talked of questions of political and official corruption, the Governor well says that "no sign more certainly indicates the approach of free institutions than the indifference of the people to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our integrity as we value our national existence." This is a fundamental truth that should fix itself deeply in the hearts and minds of the people. National existence without integrity on the part of those in authority is a mere shell, robbed of the substance of all good government. Governor GEARY continues further, on this important question, which may be best described as the actual living issue of the day:

"Forcibly impressed with these ideas," the Governor says, "I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to public sentiment which shall signify our fixed and unalterable purpose to punish, by the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their official oaths. Let us, my fellow-citizens, fellow-citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the 'public will' must be obeyed, and that the 'public weal' is the first object to be attained in a free government. If your representatives are not subject to be examined in the management of your public Treasury, and at the same time to correct any corrupt tendencies relating to the same—if you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an humiliating, most conclusive, that self-government is a failure."

We heartily unite in the good wishes all Republicans extend to Governor GEARY that his second term of service may be successful, reflecting honor upon himself, and conducive to the best interests of the Commonwealth. The indications are unusually auspicious of such a result.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The proposition of Mr. JUDD, a Representative from Illinois, to hasten the apportionment of representation in Congress, on the basis of the coming census, does not appear to have been very favorably entertained in the House of Representatives. Under ordinary circumstances the new apportionment under the census of 1870, will not go into effect until the Forty-third Congress is elected. His plan was to make it apply to the Forty-second Congress, which commences March 4th, 1871, but the Representatives in it will be generally chosen the ensuing fall. In this way the West would get the benefit of its increased representation two years earlier than it otherwise would. The objections to Mr. JUDD's bill were that it was an innovation, and its effect would be to give to the apportionment under the census of 1860 but four Congresses instead of five. It was doubtful also whether the enumeration of population could be made in time for a new apportionment to be arranged so that representatives could be elected at the usual elections this fall. The passage of the bill would necessitate extra sessions of the State Legislatures and special elections. With every desire that the West should have its just weight in the National Congress, it seems clear that Mr. JUDD's bill besides being an innovation on the practice heretofore in the apportionment of representatives, would lead to great confusion and needless expense. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole of the House, on Tuesday, by a vote of 104 years to 64 nays. The vote was a sectional one, the Western members voting against the reference, which is a virtual defeat of the bill. In committee it will afford Western representatives a convenient text for oratory devoted to the progress of that section of the Union.

The standing committees of the House of Representatives are published herewith. We do not observe that Speaker STRANG has placed the seal of his official censure upon any of the Republican Representatives who voted for General IRWIN for State Treasurer. The committees are ridiculously cumbersome and unwieldy; so much so, that the sense of individual responsibility is to a great extent dissipated. Some of the committees have a complexion that will induce a careful scrutiny of anything that comes from them, while others are unexceptionable in their composition. The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, with Mr. D. N. WHITE at its head, in particular, is a very strong one, and we confidently look to it for the correction of many existing abuses. This Committee, judging from the gentlemen comprising it, would be an admirable one to take charge of the unexpended balance question.

It is now reduced to almost an absolute certainty that the Fifteenth Amendment will be ratified without New York. The assent of twenty-eight States is required to make the Amendment a part of the Constitution. Nineteen States months ago had ratified it. Since then Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and now Mississippi have ratified, making twenty-five States. The Amendment has passed the upper Ohio House, which means that it will go through the lower. Iowa and Rhode Island are certain to ratify, and Texas and Georgia will do the same, thus insuring the ratification of thirty States, or two more than is necessary.

THE report is renewed that England is ready and willing to part with her Canadian provinces on easy terms, and would be glad to use them as small change in settling the Alabama claims with us. Minister THORNTON, it is said, is prepared to act on this basis. It is indisputably true that the people of the provinces are decidedly inoculated with the desire to come under our flag and cast their lot with us. Gen. GRANT takes great interest in the question, as is well known; and the prophecy is out that the acquisition of Canada and the British possessions will constitute the crowning act of his administration.

IT is said that Senator CAMERON, on the Treasury election, is chiefly concerned about "where the brains came from," whereby the Ring was beaten and the CAMERON Dynasty received its quietus, after things had been "set up" at Harrisburg. Let us remind the veteran that it was the result of public opinion acting in defiance of Rings and cancus, and that this furnished "the brains"—a power which has gained the ascendency.

THE President has nominated to the Senate H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq., of Clearfield, to be United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The commission of R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., who has held the office nearly nine years, expired on the 15th instant, and he was not an applicant for reappointment. The period of Mr. CARNAHAN's service has been one of unprecedented labor and importance in his office, and it is not too much to say that in the performance of its duties he has made for himself a wide and enduring reputation. In the estimation of the officers of the Government at Washington he is known to stand very high. It is probable that the conviction that the position, honorable as it was, nevertheless was held at the sacrifice of a more lucrative practice in our Courts, had much to do in determining Mr. CARNAHAN not to seek a reappointment. Mr. SWOPE is well known as a lawyer of excellent ability and much experience, more especially in admiralty practice. We believe he had no competitor for the position, and it is not doubted that he will fill the office with credit to himself and advantage to the country.

"The Poor of New York."

Hood's "Song of a Shirt" comes forcibly to mind as we read these notes from the "short and simple annals of the poor," in New York city: Mrs. A. makes vests at eighteen cents apiece for a wholesale house. She can earn $8 a month by working fourteen hours a day, including Sundays. She pays $3 a month for her attic, and has two small children to support. She has eaten meat once only—and then it was given to her—since Thanksgiving day. Another case: Kate A., a "finisher" of fine shirts, makes about $2 a week, working hard for it. She has a grandmother to support, and "thinks she lived for weeks on bread and water, in order to afford the old woman a little broth every day." The New York *Star*, which is entitled to deserve these cases from the diary of a lady who has visited them, gives several painful instances of the hardships caused by scarcity of employment or inadequate wages.

The Stanton Fund.

The Stanton fund bids fair to reach considerably more than one hundred thousand dollars, half of that amount having been subscribed in New York alone. The reports from the principal cities are are as follows;

Mr. Stewart's paper	$25,000
Boston	25,000
Philadelphia	16,000
Philadelphia	20,000
Washington	12,000
Total	$97,500

Boston promises $5,000 more, and Philadelphia $10,000 more, which will make a total of $112,000, without hearing from other cities where subscriptions are out, or from Mr. Stanton's native State (Ohio), which has not reported.

THE Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator from Iowa, for the long term commencing on the 4th of March, 1871, the Hon. George G. Wright, is a native of Ohio, and a son of Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana. Though he studied law under that brother, he differed with him politically from the start—until Gov. Wright took position in the Democratic ranks in suppressing the rebellion. In addition to being nearly run into Congress about twenty years ago—falling short only about four hundred votes—he lived for a term of years in Congress from Nova Scotia into annexation had its effect in keeping up the duty on her coals. The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent is authority for the statement that there is a clear majority in the House of Representatives favorable to the repeal of the duty.

WE are told that a gentleman who had a Sunday school class of his prisoners in the Massachusetts prison, proposing to give each a book on Christmas, asked what book they would prefer. One said, "I would like a copy of the 'Revised Statutes of Massachusetts;'" another replied that he would like a copy of "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" a third wished for "Mitchell's Astronomy;" the fourth preferred a book of selections of music; another made choice of "Draper's History of Europe;" the last man said that he did not know as he wanted or needed anything, but accepted a copy of "Combe on the Constitution of Man." Many men outside of prison, under the census of 1870, will not go into effect until the Forty-third Congress is elected. His plan was to make it apply to the Forty-second Congress, which commences March 4th, 1871, but the Representatives in it will be generally chosen the ensuing fall. In this way the West would get the benefit of its increased representation two years earlier than it otherwise would. The objections to Mr. JUDD's bill were that it was an innovation, and its effect would be to give to the apportionment under the census of 1860 but four Congresses instead of five. It was doubtful also whether the enumeration of population could be made in time for a new apportionment to be arranged so that representatives could be elected at the usual elections this fall. The passage of the bill would necessitate extra sessions of the State Legislatures and special elections. With every desire that the West should have its just weight in the National Congress, it seems clear that Mr. JUDD's bill besides being an innovation on the practice heretofore in the apportionment of representatives, would lead to great confusion and needless expense. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole of the House, on Tuesday, by a vote of 104 years to 64 nays. The vote was a sectional one, the Western members voting against the reference, which is a virtual defeat of the bill. In committee it will afford Western representatives a convenient text for oratory devoted to the progress of that section of the Union.

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SECRETARY SEWARD, after his extensive tour on the Pacific coast and through Mexico, has reached Havana, from whence he will return to New York the latter part of next week. The ex-Secretary was always partial to the Habanese, and has more than once enjoyed happy times among them. He is now there when the fashionable season is at its height—if any season can be regarded as fashionable when a country is in a state of active war—and no doubt will be received with the utmost cordiality by his old friends.

MUCH ado has been made about the Metropolitan Police bill, as if it were the very touchstone of faith with all Republicans. But Philadelphia Republicans are far from united as to this. For instance, the following from the *Post* of that city: "The Metropolitan Police bill which Senator Connell has introduced to correct our police abuses, is a remedy more dangerous than the disease. We don't like the principle of legislative interference with our local affairs, and we dislike this particular bill. It is ingenious, but it is not sound, even on its own theory."

BALTIMORE is increasing rapidly in every branch of commerce. In 1869 goods were imported valued at $19,000,000, whilst the foreign exports for the year amounted to $15,377,434, against $14,695,975 in 1868. The increase in receipts of coal over those of 1868 was 284,604 tons, and the increase of cotton receipts was 91,315 bales. The inspections of tobacco covered 44,568 hogsheads, against 37,959 hogsheads in 1868, and the shipments 44,494, against 34,800 hogsheads the previous year.

IN return for the magnificent land grant from Congress to the State of Illinois, for railroad purposes, the Illinois Central Railroad Company bound itself to pay into the State Treasury seven per cent. of the gross earnings. From January to December, 1869, in accordance with this contract, the Company has paid to the State the sum of $3,271,310 79. This exhibited gross earnings, during that period of eight years and a half, to the amount of $46,-733,011 27.

PHILADELPHIA held a meeting on Tuesday, for the purpose of organizing a Citizen's Association for the protection of taxpayers and to mitigate the evils of local misgovernment. The association will begin its efforts of reform on the streets, though, as its usefulness is shown, its objects will be extended until it will be able to control municipal affairs generally, and relieve from their exhaustive duties the gentleman who now make politics a business.

THE Mobile *Register* of a late date comes to us printed on a paper made from the okra plant. The *Register* says it is evident that with a material which may be grown in almost any State in the Union, at a cost of one to two cents a pound, requiring no unusual amount of chemicals, and not wasting more than fifty per cent in manufacturing, first-class printing paper may be made less expensive from okra than from any other material.

CHICAGO divorce statistics appear in the papers as regularly as figures showing the growth of pork packing or grain receipts. In 1869 there were 723 divorces suits commenced in the three courts of that city, against 490 the previous year; and of the number in 1869, 454 were brought by wives, and 269 by husbands. During the year 495 divorces were granted, 191 to husbands and 304 to wives.

A BILL has been introduced in the Senate of New York repealing the bill of last winter, whereby the Erie Directors were enabled to perpetuate themselves in power indefinitely. It is supposed that Governor Hoffman would be glad to see the law wiped out; better still, the recollection of the fact that he signed it.

THE INGALLS-WALL FORGERY CASE.

The Hearing Before Alderman Neeper—Statement of the Prosecutor, Mr. S. P. Duffy.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of Monday morning, you give a brief account of the arrest of A. Ingalls and C. P. Wall, on a charge of forgery, and you also notice the fact that "the parties entered bail for a hearing" before Alderman Neeper. There are some other matters, in connection with this case, which I think ought to be made public. There was another party to this forgery, a man named McWilliams, who was not arrested, but who might have been, had the Alderman done as I wished him to do—that is, deputized me to serve the warrant, or place it in the hands of an officer, several of whom could be named, who would have done it. I inquired of the said Alderman if he was acquainted with several of them personally, and vouched for their reliability. We then proceeded to the office of Mr. Ingalls, and I asked him for the bill. The notes were drawn on. He advised me to wait, as he thought he could get it. He said, second that the signatures to the notes were genuine; third, that the names not genuine were those for were those of good and substantial men. He also informed himself as to the charge, on pretense of going to a Sheriff's sale, drove out to Mr. Edmundson's house, found him at home, and ascertained that the note was forged. I returned the same day, and at eight o'clock the next morning, I drove to Mr. Ingalls' house, to the stable, standing out on the pavement, and, looking cautiously around, asked me if I had become satisfied with the notes and intended to indorse them. He said that Mr. Gill had found the docket all right I would deliver the stock, and meeting at the office of the Court House, on having Mr. Wall identified. Mr. Ingalls then said he only wanted me to make the information, and have the three men arrested. That I did not succeed in having Ingalls in custody, and all the money and notes secured, is not my fault. The only notes that I had seen, and the only ones in my possession, are the fourteen hundred dollars worth which I was to take in trade—but didn't, Wall, it is said, actually got away with. As to parties whose names were signed to the notes, I have been informed by different persons, including that he would rather I would keep my stock, for the present, and that I had been cheated enough; that he was not acting honestly and that I would stand a better chance to make up my loss from the forged notes by keeping me been, or are likely to be cheated by these men.

These notes can be seen at the office of Mr. Gill, on Fifth avenue. Any person having anything in my line can find me at the corner of Water street and Middle alley, Allegheny City.

J. DUFFY.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Faith and Trust in the Almighty.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I feel that you will cheerfully publish anything that will endear the memory of Edwin M. Stanton to the fellow-countrymen, and therefore send portions of a letter received in January, 1861, in answer to one sent him on the first of that month, congratulating him on his appointment to the office of Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1861.

"MY DEAR FRIEND:—I thank you for your kind words and for the good will which prompted you that I appreciate them. * * * I feel that we are threatened with many trials are in the future, and the ship of State works heavily. But I have an abiding trust in the Almighty. The founders of this Government were laid by Him, and if with firm courage we perform our duty, He will guide the safely through. It therefore becomes all devout men to look earnestly to Him for light, and will give wisdom, courage and firm trust to those upon whom the solemn responsibility of the hour may rest, humbly relying in dependence upon Him perform their duty. * * *

"Yours, very truly,

"EDWIN M. STANTON."

I feel that in this letter we have the best evidence of his reliance on, and his faith in the power of God's government in the affairs of nations as well as of individuals. And to confirm this the writer was permitted to enjoy the opportunity of listening to and impressive interview with him as far back as 1854, at which he expressed himself fully on the doctrine of a special Providence, and his whole subsequent life confirms his abiding trust in God—that Hedeeth according to the counsels of His own will, in His mighty power and amongst the inhabitants of the earth.

J.

PITTSBURGH, January 17, 1870.

*The year of the cholera.

READING OUT OF THE PARTY.

Voice of a Half-Century Whig and Republican.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am a constant reader of the *Gazette* and COMMERCIAL, and cannot see why the least antagonism should exist between those two able Republican papers. Both are working economy in our municipal and State administration—both laboring for the same State and National principles. Why should a difference in regard to one case such independence between us? I am a plain "rank and file" Whig and Republican for the last forty-five years, when I gave my first vote for John Quincy Adams for President. We half-century members of the party don't like this war in the family. It is a good cause, and produces nothing but evil "and only continually." In my simplicity I had thought we heeded in this State all the votes we can command to insure victory at the polls, and object most decidedly to the words so flippantly used of "coalition," "renegade," "traitor," "traitors" "spun to the end," &c., for it sounds like the crack of the slave driver's whip, which we thought had been used for the last time. And for what simply because a few Republicans prefer Mr. Irwin to Mr. Mackey for a yearling office. We who have never held office, and have no desire to do so, cannot see the benefit of such a course.

We don't think any Republican paper has the right to read members out of the party, simply because once they have voted as they vote for one good sound Republican rather than another.

The *Erie Gazette*, having gotten into the habit of cracking its whip at political "renegades" as it terms them, neglected, on receiving for fun, but for business, and could not get it. He said he would rather give me a thousand dollars cash, and let me keep my stock, than to take the risk of losing it. And for what? Simply because a few Republicans prefer Mr. Irwin to Mr. Mackey for a yearling office. We who have never held office, and have no desire to do so, cannot see the benefit of such a course.

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The *Erie Gazette*, having gotten into the habit of cracking its whip at political "renegades" as it terms them, neglected, on receiving the trifling sum of $600 each! When the case is called for a hearing, it will be seen whether they will answer or not.

There is another of Ingalls' operations which I was to take in trade—but didn't. Which I was actually induced to take, by the parties whose names were signed to the notes. Being thus induced to withdraw, and Ingalls alleging that he would rather I would keep my stock, for the present, and that I had been cheated enough; that he was not acting honestly and that I would stand a better chance to make up my loss from the forged notes by keeping me been, or are likely to be cheated by these men.

These notes can be seen at the office of Mr. Gill, on Fifth avenue. Any person having anything in my line can find me at the corner of Water street and Middle alley, Allegheny City.

J. DUFFY.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Faith and Trust in the Almighty.

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JUDGE STRONG.

Another Notable Instance of Carpet-Bagging from Connecticut into Pennsylvania.

Connecticut contributes to Pennsylvania a liberal share of her surplus ability and business enterprise. The former State is a good one to emigrate from, and our own Commonwealth certainly a noble one for any man to choose for his home, or the field in which to strike out boldly for the gifts of fortune and fame. In 1867 the opposition made some little capital out of the fact that Judge Williams hailed from the sunny State, but this gun was spiked last fall by their own nomination of Mr. Asa Packer for Governor, who turned out to be a native of the same county as Judge Williams, and who had brought his Yankee tirrift and enterprise into Pennsylvania to some purpose. And now we have another case of Connecticut, who is on the way to exalted position by virtue of his residence in Pennsylvania, as well as his admitted ability and integrity of character. Judge Strong, who is to take the place assigned to Mr. Stanton in the Supreme Court of the United States, is a "carpet bagger" from Connecticut. He has, however, long been a prominent and honored citizen of Pennsylvania, and will be a real addition to the working ability and legal character of the first court of the land.

Judge Strong is a native of Somers, Ct., where he was born in May, 1808, only two miles from Springfield, and is a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1828. While studying law he was a teacher of youth in Somers, and a writer for paper in Connecticut, and in 1830 he commenced practice at Reading, Berks county, Pa., where he was very successful at the bar. In 1845 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the State, a place that he filled with great credit until 1848, when he retired and resumed his practice at the bar. Originally a Democrat, Judge Strong, like Judge Stanton and so many other of the best men of the party, left it forever on the question arising out of the war, giving his influence heartily to the Administration during the great struggle, and has acted with the Republicans ever since. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has an appreciative sketch of Judge Strong, from which we quote the annexed paragraphs:

In every station, private and public, Judge Strong has shown a high degree of practical ability and has always been a sound, learned and true. It is related of him, that when, in the early days of many decrees in the place where he commenced practice, he was in the habit of using the Latin language, and soon made himself able to converse with his clients in that tongue. He was also to cross-question witnesses who could not speak English. One of the opinions that he wrote when on the supreme bench have given Judge Strong a national reputation. It was delivered in Philadelphia on the Sabbath, and the other judges were absent. It was on the question, in the latter case Judge Strong maintained with the majority of the court, that congress had the right to act at a time when a contrary decision would have given a decisive turn to the pending contest. Judge Woodward, now a Democratic member of Congress, was counsel in the case, and he and Judge Strong differed in their judgment. Judge Strong

Adaire, Reinohl, Longnecker, Stephens, Parsons, Herr, Johnson, (Crawford,) Brown, Josephus Scott, Keene and Skinner.

Judiciary System (General)—Messrs. Johnson, Crawford, Reinohl, Niles, Craig, Bowman, McJunkin, McCreary, Longenecker, Stone, Smith, Fulton, Kerr, Hall, Ellis, Schwartz, Beates, Dimmick.

Judiciary System, (local)—Messrs. McCreary, Webb, Vankirk, Kerr, Taylor, Stone, Walton, Ellis, Schnatterly, Leonard, Bolton.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Stokes, Hill, Miller (Philadelphia), Hong, Johnston (Philadelphia), Comly, Cloud, Bunn, White, Leonard, Forsyth, Mooney, McKinstry, Beates.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Vankirk, Longenecker, Cooper, Marshall, Stockton, Mc-Junkin, Humphreys, Shurlack, Armstrong, Dill (Union), Snyder, Sennatterly, Milliken, Shaffner.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Craig, Webb, Johnson, (Crawford,) McCreary, Reinohl, Niles, White, Elliott, Davis, Smith, Brown, Hall, Ellis, Scott, Dill, (Union.)

Library—Messrs. Miller, (Allegheny,) Craig, Brown.

Iron and Coal Companies—Messrs. Bunn, Stephens, Corey, Maxwell, Albright, Wheeler, Long, McCracken, Marshall, Watton, Snyder, Shaffner, Turney, York, Keener, Brown.

Mining and Manufacturing—Messrs. Humphreys, Hong, McMillan, Wheeler, Watton, Armstrong, Wheeler, Vankirk, Fulton, Kerr, Lessig, Boileau, Leidig, Milliken, Montgomery, Mooney.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Marshall, Darlington, Millar, (Allegheny,) Craig, Shurlock, Leslie, Humphreys, Church, Armstrong, Dill, (Union,) Dimmick, Hursh, Woolever, Weitz, Eschbach.

Railroads—Messrs. Adaire, Bunn, Johnson (Crawford), Robertson, Stokes, Walton, Darlington, Hill, Johnston (Philadelphia), Bowman, Smith, Thomas, Wiley, Dininger, Wheeler, Josephs, McAfee, Dailey, Ellis, Hursh.

Education—Messrs. Burlington, Kerr, Cloud, Chamberlain, Dininger, McCracken, Sloan, Herr, Porter, (York,) Porter, (Cambria,) Scott, Hall, Schwartz, Dill, (Adams.)

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Reinohl, Johnston, (Philadelphia,) Marshall, Davis, Ames, Ellis, Schnatterly, Leonard, Dimmick.

Public Building—Messrs. Smith, Watson, Beans.

Counties and Townships—Ames, Stone, Chamberlain, McJunkin, Hill, Burlington, Niles, Wheeler, Taylor, Cooper, Scott, Eschbach, Sedgwick.

Compare Bills—Hill, Keech, Kreps, Kerr, Herr, Comly, Albright, Maxwell, Shurlock, Stephens, Robison, Church, Parsons, Davis, Goodnight, Adaire, Smith, Dailey, Leslie, Snyder, Schnyikill, Scott.

Election Districts—Messrs. Robison, Burlington, Cloud, Fulton, Stephens, Chamberlain, Tyler, Leonard, McAteer, McKinstry, Keene, Lessig, Carlin, Porter, (Cumbria.)

Agriculture—Messrs. Leslie, Marshall, Comly, Robison, McCracken, Turney, Wiley, Steele, Adaire, Eschbach, Harvey, Keene, Keller, Rohrer, Sedgwick, Meyer.

Wharves and Inundations—Messrs. Chamberlain, Leslie, Coray, Burlington, Kreps, Brown, Scott, Sedgwick, Rohrer.

Militia—Messrs. Goebnight, Shurlock, McCreary, Hong, Bunn, Parsons, Dininger, Kerr, Johnston, (Allegheny,) Montgomery, Koffin, Lessig, Woolever.

Printing—Messrs. Niles, Cooper, Albright, Keech, Porter, (Cambria).

Divorces—Messrs. Stephens, Keech, Webb, McMahon, Church, Tyler, Comly, Cooper, Josephs, Carlin, Mooney, Brobst, Dill, (Adams,) Steele, Cambria, Chester.

Claims—Messrs. Longenecker, Leslie, Mc-Junkin, Bowman, Marshall, Beates, Armstrong, Hill, Wiley, Armstrong, Creitz, Keller, Leidig, Woolever.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Cloud, Kerr, Parsons, Bunn, Hong, Stokes, Taylor, Albright, Thomas, Humphreys, Carlin, Forsyth, Mooney, Dailey, McKinstry.

Accounts—Messrs. Church, Keech, Tyler, Long, Roberts, Robison, Wilson, Whom, Boileau, Brobst, Dill (Adams), Ellis, Dimmick, Engelman, Forsyth.

Banks—Messrs. Webb, Ames, Davis, Stone, Walton, Wheeler, McCracken, Johnston, (Philadelphia,) Hill, Shurlock, Sieseis, Schnyikill, Creitz, Dailey, Snyder, Schwartz, Engelman.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Webb, Weitz, Craig, Vankirk, Buffington, Goldshalk, Burlington, Reinohl, Kreps, Stephens, Brown, Hursh, Fry, (York,) Hursh, Dimmick.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 19.—Since the refusal of the Harrisburg firemen to participate in the proceedings of the Inauguration, it existed between them and visiting fire companies from Philadelphia. Some of the latter appear to have commenced about admission to the inauguration ball, where some of the Good Will men say they were attacked. At a later hour two parties of the Good Will and of the Harrisburgers came to blows at the Jones House, and a fight ensued, during which at least one Harrisburger was severely injured, and a Philadelphian named McCormick severely cut. Another fight took place near the depot.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1870.

The Tariff Question.

The Ways and Means Committee gave another hearing to parties in favor of free coal, thus showing they do not regard questions relating to it as fully settled. One member said this morning that the bill would be reported next week, and probably be called up in the House for discussion about the middle of next month. Another member said the high tariff men, in view of the way public sentiment is changing were undecided what they had better do, and he was of the opinion that final action would be had by the House would not be had for two or three months. The West will be nearly solid against any increase of rates on leading articles, and present a strong majority for compromise on many commodities, and a considerable number of Eastern men will oppose some of the Committee's principal recommendations.

The San Domingo Treaty.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed San Domingo matters, doing it so cautiously that no member could get a clear idea just how any of his associates would act. The general impression is that the treaty in its acquisition was touched upon in a way not favorable to the treaty, and the terms of that document will be inquired into with some persistence. The impression in the Senate is that the Committee as at present advised is against ratification, and it is entirely safe to say that no one of all the Senators has yet shown any special desire to indorse the treaty. The members generally, seem to be in a waiting attitude to hear what can be fairly urged for the proposed purchase.

Our Shipping Interests.

The House committee on our shipping interests are to-day in receipt of a long letter from Consul Morse, at London, giving some interesting facts and figures bearing on the question under investigation. One of the proposals before the committee on which they look with some favor is that for encouraging by three lines of steamships, by giving them part of the postage money and something from the naval appropriation, so that no additional expense will be made to the Government. They are not fully decided yet what to recommend, however, and cannot bring in their report before the last of the next week at least.

The Virginia Question.

The Virginia bill occupied another day in the Senate, and has not yet reached its final stage. The Edmunds provision for enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted finally by pretty near a party vote. Quite a number of those who answered in the negative when the roll was first called changed to the affirmative as soon as they saw the cause was sure to be carried. The bill must now go back to the House, where the whole question is likely to be again opened. There is a possibility, but no certainty, that it will be finished by the Senate to-day.

Wells's Free Trade Report.

Members of Congress are constantly receiving requests for copies of Special Commissioner Wells's report. It may be well for this purpose to say that neither branch of Congress has had any printed. The Senate undertook to order three thousand copies before recess, but the House declined, and it was not until yesterday that they were ordered, while the House has not yet called for any.

The World's Fair.

A large number of prominent citizens had an interview this morning with several Senators relative to the proposed World's Fair, as the result of which a bill chartering the company will probably get a favorable report, with a proviso that the fair may be held when two and a half million dollars have been subscribed and paid in.

Tobacco Factories in Indian Territory Libelled.

Supervisor McDonald, of Arkansas, has libelled all the tobacco factories on the border of the Indian Territory, and required the owners bound over by the Courts for criminal prosecution. Commissioner Delano will sustain the Supervisor, and refuse to suspend proceedings before the Courts are heard. At present the Indian Territory is the only part of the country not in the collection district, and the Commissioner has now recommended that it be erected into one.

Mr. Bawes's Speech.

The speech made yesterday by Mr. Dawes has been talked about a great deal here to-day in political circles, and it appears by appearing to say that it has given offense to certain officials, who can't see that it may sometimes be necessary to criticise the course of one's friends. Mr. Dawes did not speak in the interest of undue consideration, and most of the leading Republicans heartily indorse his course. Some of the places seeking pardons and proposing to get a hearing against him in the papers of this city to-morrow.

Gould and Corbin.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee to-day got letters from Messrs. Gould and Corbin. Gould says he will be here on Saturday morning, and hopes the Committee will get through with him that day so that he can get back and look after his railroads. Corbin writes from Cove Ingleu, N.Y., that he is unable to answer the Committee's summons at present.

Expenses of Collecting the Revenue.

The estimates of Commissioner Delano for all the expenses attending the collections of internal revenue for the year ending June next, foot up fifteen millions.

The Air Line Railroad.

The House Railroad Committee is struggling again with the question of an air line railroad between here and New York. They will probably report in favor of such a road, and the Baltimore and Ohio Company will then manage as usual to strangle the thing.

MEXICO.

A Deplorable State of Affairs—Departure of Mr. Seward—Earthquake at Mazatlan, &c., &c.

MEXICO CITY, January 9, *via* HAVANA, January 17.—Affairs in the State of San Luis Potosi are becoming more serious. The rebels first pronounced against the State Government, and subsequently, when the federal authorities proposed to suppress the movement, another pronunciamento was issued denouncing the national executive officers, and those refusing to support the rebellion were imprisoned. Gen. Alfonte has a force of 40,000 men. He seized and colned 180 force of silver, the property of an English mining company at Catorle.

The State Legislature of Guana Juato has authorized the Governor to equip 20,000 men of the National Guard and send them to the assistance of the Federal Government. The Governors of Vera Cruz, Darala and Hidalgo are ready to raise troops for the Government.

The Governor of Guana Avata has seized a cargo of $80,000 on the way to the capitol to provide means for the payment of his troops. The General Government has ordered that the money be returned to the rightful owner.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt recently at Mazatlan.

Manual Sordo, a wealthy Spaniard has been kidnapped by brigands.

A gold nugg has been discovered in Michoacan.

The steamship Oceopola arrived from Vera Cruz. Among the passengers were Secretary Seward and party, all well, they will probably remain a week at Havana.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1870.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented for admission of the Irishing Bridge Co.

Mr. DRAKE presented a petition from the letter carriers of St. Louis, Mo., for an increase of compensation.

Mr. CASSERLY reported, with amendments, the bill relative to Agricultural College lands in California.

Messrs. POMEROY and TIPTON reported bills to create land districts in Kansas and Colorado.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, and for other purposes, providing for the transportation of imports in bond to various interior ports of entry. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHELDON introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a canal at or near Pass a l'Outre, at the entrance of the Mississippi river without expense to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a railroad. Referred to the Committee on Lands.

The House bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Committee on Banking and currency was passed.

Mr. HAMLIN was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute, vice Fessenden.

A resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in California was discussed until the explanation of the meaning hour, when the Virginia bill came up and Mr. THAYER resumed the floor in opposition to the unconditional admission of this State, because guarantees for present and future security had not been given.

Mr. NYE repeated his belief that the good faith of Congress required the unconditional admission of Virginia.

Mr. DRAKE asserted his distrust of the Virginia Legislature, and insisted upon the imposition of fundamental conditions as a means of enabling Congress more readily to deal with Virginia if she should prove treacherous to the confidence which might be reposed in her admission.

Mr. STEWART read a telegram announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Rhode Island Legislature, and said if Virginia were admitted she would complete the necessary three-fourths vote required to make the amendment part of the Constitution.

Mr. NORTON delivered a lengthy speech in review of reconstruction legislation, during which he incidentally stated that a military commission was now sitting at Atlanta to determine upon the qualification of members of the Georgia Legislature, and were exercising an authority equal to that of the Queen of Great Britain.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the statement was true, the authority of the commission must have been received from the Queen of Great Britain, for it could not have been received from the President of the United States or from him.

Mr. NORTON replied that the fact was as he had stated it, and said this was another instance of the unlimited and unwarranted use of power in the late military acts of Congress which were practically defective.

At 4:30 Mr. NORTON yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn, which the Senate adopted by the motion, 34 to 21, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the bill for the transfer of Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. Mr. HAWES opposed it, thought the time for the Secretary of the Navy could sell $3,000,000 of property at private sale of the Philadelphia navy yard, to whom he pleased, was inopportune, and on what terms he pleased, the only obligation upon him being that the sale was with the approval of the President, who, from the nature of his duties, could pay no attention to the proceedings. Because $3,000,000 was not in funds abundant enough to undertake the work, and because, in his opinion, the sum in the engagement of navy yards was impolitic

Mr. DAWES criticised the estimates furnished by the Navy Department, which, he said, besides $800,000 for League Island, a total expenditure of $877,000, were not complete. These estimates did not inspire him with much confidence, although the Secretary promised to effect a saving of $2,000,000 in the article of coal alone, which had only cost $150,000 for the last two years. There was an unevenness in mathematics which found a parallel only in the achievements of the Paris Exposition, for which was proposed to expend $5,000,000 a year by the abolition of the ranking privilege, while the ranked matter would not produce $200,000.

The book of estimates for the new fiscal year contained appropriations for the navy yard works of $24,625,172, against appropriations for the same objects last year of $3,435,000. The administration of Andrew Johnson had been accused of profligacy in expenditures. The people had tried it on that issue, turned it gently out, and taken from it the sceptre of power and put it in the hands of the Republican party and for its professions of economy in the administration of the public service. The people intended to hold them to their promises, but what was the first evidence they put forth to the country of their determination to carry out their pledges? While he knew the ungracious position he occupied, he proposed to speak plainly but truly to the party from which he spoke. He knew there was not much comfort to be derived from the sounding of a friend, Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his administration, had estimated that he could carry on the government for $303,000,000, and that amount had been cut down over $20,000,000, but did their own administration do likewise? It would cost to carry on the government for the year $311,000,000, an increase of over $28,000,000 beyond the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and an increase of $40,628,500 over that appropriated by Congress for the present year, but this included an error of over $7,000,000 in the Postmaster-General's Postoffice Department, which would reduce the increase to $12,000,000. But he believed, not entertaining an implacable hostility to the scheme of plum of $800,000 for League Island, and back of it also were the millions of dollars to be asked by the Senate to the appropriation bills as they passed the House. In this House alone the pledges of the Republican party were to be redeemed; they could have no aid either on the other end of the avenue or the other end of the capitol, and he put it to the representatives of the people whether they would redeem those pledges. It works on the broad estimate of $24,000,000, he had a right to complain of the other end of the avenue, that with all its professions of economy, and with all the heralding by telegraph and otherwise of its intentions, there was but one of those departments that did not estimate an increase or decrease from the last appropriations of last year. The exception was the poor, unpopular Attorney-General, and he hoped it was not because of that remarkable trait in his character that it was contemplated at the other end of the avenue to ask him to relieve him from further public service and drive him into private life. There was a new postoffice at New York, which the estimates said would cost $1,500,000, and the sum for which was estimated to cost $1,500,000. Were they going on with such expenditures? Were they going to put $5,000,000 from the Philadelphia navy yard and $800,000 from the treasury into League Island, when both were as well-built five years? Two things seem to be desired—a reduction of the public debt by the administration, and relief from the burdens of taxation. By this House neither of these things could be accomplished, but that the other thing which both overlooked, a reduction of expenditures. How was it proposed? In the effort of the session to relieve the public debt, unless the expenditures were reduced? How did this proposition relieve the people and enterprise and capital of the country from the burdens of taxation under which they were groaning, unless the expenditures were reduced? He called upon members of the House to stand by the appropriations in the pledge which it now gave to the country that it would cut down those estimates below the figures at which the country took power from Andrew Johnson. In order to do that they must forego any private interests and private and imaginary political gain in five fifths, by the expenditure of money. They must rise above those considerations, and look to general results, and then the figures of industry would signify that private enterprise would gain courage, the country would go on in prosperity and in happiness, and the nation would in years that were to come build navy yards at League Island and at New London, and should those at Brooklyn, Portsmouth and all over the country. If that would be the policy, there would be a reduction of expenditures, so that thereby the people might be relieved from the burdens of taxation and the interest on the public debt might be paid at the other. It was with this view, and because he believed it to be a test question, he would move to lay the bill on the table, and would on that motion call the yeas and nays, so that the people might know if the House would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in its attempt to curtail the expenditures of the Government.

Very marked attention was paid on both sides of the House to the speech of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to create, and in support of the bill, but he had been speaking only a few minutes when the morning hour expired, and the bill went under the rules.

Finally, Mr. SCOFIELD moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Agreed to, yeas 101, nays 64. The vote was principally on party lines, western members mostly voting in the negative.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution asking the Secretary of State for information as to the disposition made of Confederate archives and correspondence of the American commerce by Japan. Adopted.

Mr. GETZ, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a resolution for the selection of a select committee to report the condition of the Senate chamber and hall of the House as to lighting, heating, ventilation and accessible qualities. Adopted.

Mr. SLOAN introduced bills for the erection of a postoffice and public building and custom-house building in Brooklyn, and for the removal of Brooklyn navy yard. Referred.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1870.

SENATE.

The PRESIDENT submitted the report adopted by the late Louisville Convention in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that the harbor of New York is threatened by a neighboring State with encroachments, the effect of which, in one instance, is two square miles the circuit of the harbor, and also an impediment to the navigation of the mouth of the hide, which itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of citizens of New York against the proposed enlargement of West Point Military Academy, as not conducive to loyalty, security or economy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented, creating considerable discussion, in which Messrs. BLAKE, CONKLING and MORTON took part.

Mr. HOWE presented the petition of THAYER, ex-postmaster of this State, because guarantees for present and future security had not been given.

Mr. NYE repeated his belief that the good faith of Congress required the unconditional admission of Virginia.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the bill for the transfer of Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island. Mr. HAWES opposed it, thought the time for the Secretary of the Navy could sell $3,000,000 of property at private sale of the Philadelphia navy yard, to whom he pleased, was inopportune, and on what terms he pleased, the only obligation upon him being that the sale was with the approval of the President, who, from the nature of his duties, could pay no attention to the proceedings. Because $3,000,000 was not in funds abundant enough to undertake the work, and because, in his opinion, the sum in the engagement of navy yards was impolitic

Mr. DAWES criticised the estimates furnished by the Navy Department, which, he said, besides $800,000 for League Island, a total expenditure of $877,000, were not complete. These estimates did not inspire him with much confidence, although the Secretary promised to effect a saving of $2,000,000 in the article of coal alone, which had only cost $150,000 for the last two years. There was an unevenness in mathematics which found a parallel only in the achievements of the Paris Exposition, for which was proposed to save $5,000,000 a year by the abolition of the ranking privilege, while the ranked matter would not produce $200,000.

The book of estimates for the new fiscal year contained appropriations for the navy yard works of $24,625,172, against appropriations for the same objects last year of $3,435,000. The administration of Andrew Johnson had been accused of profligacy in expenditures. The people had tried it on that issue, turned it gently out, and taken from it the sceptre of power and put it in the hands of the Republican party and for its professions of economy in the administration of the public service. The people intended to hold them to their promises, but what was the first evidence they put forth to the country of their determination to carry out their pledges? While he knew the ungracious position he occupied, he proposed to speak plainly but truly to the party from which he spoke. He knew there was not much comfort to be derived from the sounding of a friend, Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his administration, had estimated that he could carry on the government for $303,000,000, and that amount had been cut down over $20,000,000, but did their own administration do likewise? It would cost to carry on the government for the year $311,000,000, an increase of over $28,000,000 beyond the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and an increase of $40,628,500 over that appropriated by Congress for the present year, but this included an error of over $7,000,000 in the Postmaster-General's Postoffice Department, which would reduce the increase to $12,000,000. But he believed, not entertaining an implacable hostility to the scheme of plum of $800,000 for League Island, and back of it also were the millions of dollars to be asked by the Senate to the appropriation bills as they passed the House. In this House alone the pledges of the Republican party were to be redeemed; they could have no aid either on the other end of the avenue or the other end of the capitol, and he put it to the representatives of the people whether they would redeem those pledges. It works on the broad estimate of $24,000,000, he had a right to complain of the other end of the avenue, that with all its professions of economy, and with all the heralding by telegraph and otherwise of its intentions, there was but one of those departments that did not estimate an increase or decrease from the last appropriations of last year. The exception was the poor, unpopular Attorney-General, and he hoped it was not because of that remarkable trait in his character that it was contemplated at the other end of the avenue to ask him to relieve him from further public service and drive him into private life. There was a new postoffice at New York, which the estimates said would cost $1,500,000, and the sum for which was estimated to cost $1,500,000. Were they going on with such expenditures? Were they going to put $5,000,000 from the Philadelphia navy yard and $800,000 from the treasury into League Island, when both were as well-built five years? Two things seem to be desired—a reduction of the public debt by the administration, and relief from the burdens of taxation. By this House neither of these things could be accomplished, but that the other thing which both overlooked, a reduction of expenditures. How was it proposed in the effort of the session to relieve the public debt, unless the expenditures were reduced? How did this proposition relieve the people and enterprise and capital of the country from the burdens of taxation under which they were groaning, unless the expenditures were reduced? He called upon members of the House to stand by the appropriations in the pledge which it now gave to the country that it would cut down those estimates below the figures at which the country took power from Andrew Johnson. In order to do that they must forego any private interests and private and imaginary political gain in five fifths, by the expenditure of money. They must rise above those considerations, and look to general results, and then the figures of industry would signify that private enterprise would gain courage, the country would go on in prosperity and in happiness, and the nation would in years that were to come build navy yards at League Island and at New London, and should those at Brooklyn, Portsmouth and all over the country. If that would be the policy, there would be a reduction of expenditures, so that thereby the people might be relieved from the burdens of taxation and the interest on the public debt might be paid at the other. It was with this view, and because he believed it to be a test question, he would move to lay the bill on the table, and would on that motion call the yeas and nays, so that the people might know if the House would stand by the Committee on Appropriations in its attempt to curtail the expenditures of the Government.

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Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1870.

SENATE.

The PRESIDENT submitted the report adopted by the late Louisville Convention in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that the harbor of New York is threatened by a neighboring State with encroachments, the effect of which, in one instance, is two square miles the circuit of the harbor, and also an impediment to the navigation of the mouth of the hide, which itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of citizens of New York against the proposed enlargement of West Point Military Academy, as not conducive to loyalty, security or economy. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Several petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented, creating considerable discussion, in which Messrs. BLAKE, CONKLING and MORTON took part.

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The Next State Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1870.

The election for managers of the State Board of Agriculture take place to-morrow. There is a prospect of a State trial of field implements, and of the next fair being at Pittsburgh. W.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 19, 1870.

The release the local money market shows from the thraldom of stringency which bound it for many weeks previous to the first of this month, was more marked to-day than at any time since the 1st of January. Money is in good supply both at bank and through the brokers, and can be furnished at moderate rates on undoubted paper or good collateral. Local stocks are stimulated by the case that is in the money market, and prices are up to the highest notch. People's National Bank sold up to 108; Exchange 95; Citizens' 68½; Allegheny 67½. Allegheny Valley 7-3-10 bonds sold up to 89¾, but for large lots 88 asked. The demand for good mortgages on city property is quite active, but money lenders on this class of prime securities are too high in their rates. Where there is absolute safety to the lender money should be loaned at from 6 to 9 per cent., instead of 8 and 10 per cent, per annum.

—The money market in New York continues to gain in ease. The general rates outside of banks is 6 per cent., and the banks find it difficult to get over that rate, as many of the brokers are notifying them that their loans will be paid unless the rate be reduced to 6 per cent. Money is still coming in freely from other points, the receipts of private bankers being quite important. The passage by the Senate had been consumed by the hour in discussing the bill to fund the debt of the national, the Governor of Virginia, but it should not be forgotten that the Senate confirmed for office not only those who had made war against the dominant party, but men who had shot their own soldiers. Such is the low understanding was that no such man should take part in the new State government of the rebellion, it was a new understanding, for all previous legislation had been framed with a view to the loyal men of the year 1865 making governments. The States already reconstructed were not so directly affected.

Mr. SUMNER said he was not in favor of the action proposed by the Senator from Illinois, who had acted as Chief Justice of the court in smoking with rebellion. He regarded the late decision of the Supreme Court as one of the trampling out the proposed system of free schools.

After further discussion Mr. MORTON favored the amendment of the bill so as to declare specifically that the Senate had no jurisdiction as a whole in good faith was a condition of Virginia's admission. Such a provision would be preferable to Mr. Edmunds's amendment because of its more general character for it would prevent all the questions in the particular part of the Constitution, particularly the fourteenth amendment, from coming before the school fund. He would have Virginia appreciate the fact that a violation of the terms of admission by the State would be a breach of faith with her, that by the simple act of admission the State did not become a component part of Congress. If the people there understood that Congress was in earnest they would find a simple security for all loyal people in the State.

Mr. HOWARD inquired as to the means by which the Senate could enforce the condition would be applied.

Mr. MORTON replied that he could not undertake to say now, but when the proper time arrived it would be for Congress to determine the effect of a violation of the condition. He had been the course adopted with regard to Georgia, but after reconstruction, had been remanded to her former State.

Mr. DRAKE declared his opposition to the admission of Virginia on the basis of the pending amendment was still pending. He therefore moved to postpone further consideration of the subject until February 28th.

A motion for executive session was lost, 30 to 28, when, at the request of Mr. CASSERLY, the motions of Messrs. Wilson and Drake were withdrawn, and the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to require the imposition of an oath upon State officers, that they are eligible to office under the fourteenth amendment, which was agreed to, yeas 45, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS.			
Abbott,	Fenton,	Pratt,	
Anthony,	Gilbert,	Ramsey,	
Boreman,	Hamlin,	Rice,	
Brownlow,	Harlan,	Robertson,	
Buckingham,	Harris,	Sawyer,	
Cameron,	Howard,	Scott,	
Carpenter,	Howe,	Spencer,	
Casserly,	McDonald,	Sherman,	
Chandler,	Morrill, Me.,	Thayer,	
Cole,	Morrill, Vt.,	Tipton,	
Conkling,	Morton,	Warner,	
Corbett,	Nye,	Willey,	
Cragin,	Osborn,	Wilson.	
Dixon,	Patterson,		
Edmunds,	Pomeroy,		

NAYS.

Bayard,	Kellogg,	Stockton,
Casserly,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Davis,	Norton,	Trumbull,
Ferry

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE DELIVERANCE.

Seldom has an occasion of more legitimate joy and self-congratulation been offered to the people of Pennsylvania than the recent occurrence at Harrisburg, which was chronicled in our issue of Thursday last. Possibly there are people who may smile in contempt or incredulity at such an estimate of what seems to them a trifle. We know there always have been people to whom the most momentous events of their time were the insignificant products of accident or caprice. And it is certain that, in spite of our school system and of the general habit of reading among us, citizens not a few utterly fail to comprehend the real nature of our republican institutions, and, therefore, have the most inadequate notion of the duties and responsibilities to which they give rise. Hence, also, their failure to grasp the import of events. With the founders of the republic it was a first principle that if the people are to govern themselves they must be intelligent. With wise men over the water the same proposition is a truth about which there can be no dispute. Hence, when the late Reform Bill became law in England, even when it seemed likely to become law, the sagacious enemies of the change at once began to agitate the subject of popular education. Hence Mr. Lowe, abhorring the transfer of political power from the aristocrats to the people, foreboding direful consequences from the measure, every where proclaimed in his impressive way that these gloomy anticipations might perhaps be falsified by imparting intelligence along with the right of suffrage.

No one in this country doubts that the intelligence of the people is the very foundation of any confidence we manifest in the permanence and prosperity of our institutions. It is almost painful to write sentences so obviously true that they seem platitudes. But what is popular intelligence? When the Fathers of the Constitution spoke of it as "a bulwark of democracy," what did they mean? It seems to us a short statement on this subject may serve to dispel actual darkness from certain minds, and it is the ignorant, not the enlightened, whom we presume to instruct.

Popular intelligence does not consist in mere information. Dominie Sampson was an exceedingly well informed man; besides his erudition, he was even acquainted with "book-keeping according to the Italian method," in which he instructed Miss Bertram, as every novel reader remembers—and yet we doubt whether he possessed the sort of intelligence which would have made him a good citizen of Pennsylvania. Dickens's Dr. Blimber must have possessed vast information; his glance challenged people to name any subject on which he was not *fully informed*. Yet we can, without much sense of incongruity, fancy Dr. Blimber a member of the Cameron clique.

Popular intelligence does not consist in mere intellectual training. Facts prove that this acquisition may be possessed in a high degree by an individual very liable to be deceived and led astray in the matters of every day life. A well disciplined mind belonged to the celebrated man who, when told that his house was on fire, bade the messenger of evil to go to his wife, as she had sole charge of household affairs.

The truth is that words, both in writing and conversation, are made to do double duty. In popular use, a phrase sometimes comprehends a whole system of truth or error.

The eminent men, the founders of our institutions, who attached so much importance to popular intelligence, who sincerely looked for such magnificent and beneficent results from popular self-government, fully believed in the self-conserving and self-protecting will and power of the multitude. In the legitimate and wise self-love of the people they saw a source of their safety and progress, if left to their own management and control. They assumed that the people immediately interested in their own affairs, and compromising their mutual interests, watching over one another as individuals and as classes, would govern themselves in such a way as to secure the greatest general good of the whole. They assumed that, knowing their own rights and interests, by compromise, concession and adjustment, they would maintain them. Of course, in making this assumption, knowing that men are not endowed with the instinct of either the bee or the beaver, our fathers took it for granted that their descendants would exercise their reason, and that they would think, actually *think*, each for himself. They knew that if saved, mother-wit would save the Republic. But knowing that the task imposed would be too much for mother-wit in its native strength, they attached the importance they did to education. The minds of the young, they thought, must be informed and trained that they may be able to think, to observe, to reflect, to discern the policy, as well as the beauty of honor and honesty, and the folly and deformity of their opposites. From abundant records we know the doubts and misgivings with which those founders looked into the future of their sons. They dreaded the sloth of those who will not think for themselves, but pin their faith upon the skirts of the schemer and the demagogue. They dreaded the base and servile spirit which delights in subjection to party. But in all their fears they found, as we know, comfort and encouragement in the thought of the effects of popular education. In spite of the examples furnished by the past, of nations degraded and enslaved with their own consent, they trusted that their descendants, stimulated by their free institutions and cultivated by the duties which they imposed, would never surrender their understanding and their manhood to the arts of the partisan.

In the politics of Pennsylvania for several years there have been indications, not a few, that this was a delusive trust. It really sometimes seemed that Cobbett, while a temporary sojourner amoug us, had not misread either our people or our politicians. For ourselves, we believe that the popular sentiment in support of honor, integrity, and all dictates of sound common sense, may be implicitly relied on. But it is lamentable that a great State should be liable to such degradation even for a day. Its deliverance is surely a subject which calls for thankfulness and congratulation. It may be that the lesson was needed to prove that without attention and alertness, as well as intelligence, the control of a great Commonwealth with all its wealth, virtue and intellect may fall into the hands of a man of mean intellectual attainment, notoriously destitute of principle, and whose influence has been derived solely from his enormous wealth, no matter how acquired, and from his possession of the

"Low cunning which in fools supplies,
An amply for the wit denies."

In the final overthrow of this clique by the mere exposure of its character and machinations to the public view, we have a truly admirable illustration of the wisdom and foresight of the great men who founded our institutions on the intelligence and virtue of the people. Even the leaders of the infamous Ring to which we allude probably never doubted the sentence which they had to expect from the people. Hence the industry and audacity with which they labored to mystify and deceive them. Its reign is now over, and if the lesson of its career shall be heeded as it deserves, it has fallen never to rise.

Nor since Gen. Grant's election has there happened anything of a political nature over which the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania have rejoiced more generally or sincerely than the utter overthrow of the Cameron-Treasury Ring in the election of Gen. Irwin State Treasurer. We specify Western Pennsylvania, because it is to this section mainly that our information to the present moment is confined. But the satisfaction felt here will be shared by Republicans in every part of the State. Nor will the feeling be confined to our own State, for wherever the Cameronian character and tactics are understood, all good men will rejoice over the result. The dethroning of Kingcameron at Harrisburg upsets a dynasty which has a hope more to befoul the politics and contaminate the legislation of Pennsylvania than all other influences besides. There should, however, be no grounding of arms, for the work is not complete; nor will it be till the reforms against which the Cameron tactics at all times and in all places are brought to bear are perfected. The continued assertion of the right and duty of the Republican masses to upset a bad nomination, though made by a dozen caucuses and conventions, will prove a remedy for a multitude of evils which have heretofore marked our politics.

WHAT TO DO.

Revolution, sudden or gradual, is one obvious feature of our time. This is now so generally recognized that nobody is surprised at any proposition of change, however radical or comprehensive it may be. Of old things all are over old, of new things none are new enough. At present we are quite unable to foresee, or anticipate what is destined to be the ultimate outcome of this condition of transition through which we are passing. Each person who looks forward at all, forecasts good or evil as the final result, according to the predominance of hope, or despondency in his constitution.

In nothing is this revolution more manifest, or more certain to produce vast and far reaching consequences than in the matter of occupation. People now living at no extraordinary age, remember when the tendency of sons to adopt the trade or profession of their fathers, was strong and general. Of course we mean only that the employment by which the fathers had gained a livelihood for himself and his family, was clothed with a sort of prestige in the eyes of the sons. Among the agricultural class this feeling was especially prevalent; while among the mechanical classes there was surely no prejudice in the young against the occupations by which their elders had lived.

Many causes have co-operated to change this condition of things. Regular and steady work with the hands is looked upon as a very slow way of getting on in the world. Formerly when this notion may have seized a young man, it was gradually, and perhaps soon, overcome and banished by the conviction that no alternative was likely to present itself to him, and that he must either work, or suffer the unpleasant consequences of the neglect. Now to the hater, or despiser of manual toil, the world seems full of chances. Everyone's memory is, it may be, crowded with instances in which a lucky speculation, or a lucky introduction to a new line of life, led on to riches and honor. Hence the multitudes of young men who crowd the so-called commercial colleges to acquire a business education. Few are probably attracted to the course of life which they have in view, by the prospect of the low salaries and hard work of clerks and salesmen. The bait in many cases seems to be the splendid chances of which they have heard. Experience, however, soon teaches that the posts and paths in which these chances lie are already occupied. Hence the great numbers of young men in all the cities, furnished with a slight theoretical knowledge of business but able to make nothing useful to the community, who can get nothing to do. No situation can easily be imagined more pitiable than their position—as it is full of danger as well as suffering. The mistake which they have committed becomes obvious to themselves as well as others. With the money which their flimsy commercial education has cost them, or a little more, easily acquired, they might have laid a firm foundation of a competence, if not wealth, by a few years laborious industry in the new regions of the west. Happy are those who, on discovering their mistake, do not think it too late to profit by what they have learned.

Again; many of the cities are overfull of mechanics. The supply of this sort of labor exceeds the demand. But contracts yield large profits, and for the chance of these windfalls mechanics crowd into the cities. The conduct of these men, able and willing to work with their hands, is not less unwise than that of the young men to whom we have referred. They, too, fail to see or profit by the really brilliant chances which this country now holds forth to all who desire to take advantage of them. To persons too old to use them, it seems incomprehensible that men young or in the prime of life, some of them with families dependent upon them, remain indifferent to these golden opportunities. While these Americans, with healthy bodies and strong animal spirits, vegetate, or get on in the most moderate way in our cities, foreigners cross thousands of miles of sea to enjoy and profit by what the natives despise or reject. In Pittsburgh there are hundreds of men whose death would scatter their families, or leave wives and young children dependent on their own labor. And yet by a few day's travel they could arrive in a region in which they could purchase land and locate. Every stroke of work expended on their purchase would be recorded in the soil to their credit. Every day would add to the comfortable confidence with which they could look into the future. As Tennyson's Northern Farmer truly says,—

"Proputty, proputty sticks, an' proputty, proputty grows."

And not many years would elapse before, if death came, they could leave their families "Wi' lots o' munny laaid by, an' a nicetish bit o' land."

In general, a competence in this world when not inherited can be acquired only by hard labor either with the hands or with the head. Those are warranted to look for the best and most abundant results of their energies who use both head and hands. And it really seems to us that young men in the old settlements, having their fortunes to make, or a competence to acquire, show little either of foresight or energy who fail to enter the field of enterprise and prosperity to which we have called their attention.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE.

In times less enlightened than the present some rather distinguished men held and taught the doctrine that a proposition may be at once philosophically true and theologically false. This was an easy method of reconciling the discoveries of science with the teaching of revelation; a method, however, which has not been found satisfactory upon the whole, and which is now favorably regarded by nobody. Men at once reverential in their feelings and scientific in their intellectual habits do not for a moment doubt that the Book of Nature and the Book of Revelation, properly understood, perfectly harmonize in their statements, and that any conflict between them is only apparent, the result of imperfect comprehension in the reader. This view of the subject is certainly warranted by the history of the interpretation of the two volumes. The general effect of investigation in both has been to inspire doubts and distrust with respect to the interpreters and their methods, and to produce entire conviction with respect to the consistency of the Author.

A person of great fame in his day, as a man of wit, literature and fashion, a friend of Lord Chesterfield, undertook to write a book to show that the New Testament could not be a revelation from God. In order to accomplish his task, he found it necessary to read the volume which he wished to refute. The result of his examination was Soame Jenyns's "Internal Evidences of Christianity." Perhaps an addition might be made to this little work, in a chapter on the Elasticity of the Bible. Its object might be to illustrate the evidential force of the fact, that a book, written so long ago, by so many men, in a secluded country, and touching upon so many subjects, contains so few statements which even appear to conflict with the results of scientific research, and no statements which justly interpreted strike such men as Faraday and Brewster as incompatible with its divine inspiration. These illustrious men, and others of like spirit and culture, have held that the direct object of the Bible was to teach mankind religion, their true relation to God and to one another. The legitimate effect of its method of religious teaching is to prompt to the study of the creation, the workmanship of God. To *reveal* science would have been to anticipate and counteract one of its own ends, while to assume the knowledge of the results of scientific inquiry by using its terms and phraseology, would have rendered the statements of the Book unintelligible and incredible to the people to whom it was given.

This is the view of the subject which, we fancy, is pretty generally entertained at present by the men of science who are believers in the Bible, or who are at all concerned in the controversy. The men of science are perhaps best represented by Pius IX, and those who receive his syllabus, among Roman Catholics, and by the Rev. Mr. Knak, of Berlin, among Protestants.

This gentleman is paster of the Bohemian Church in the Prussian Capital. He was educated at the University of Berlin, and was a pupil of Schleiermacher in theology. At a meeting of the Synod of his Church on the 29th of April, 1868, in answer to a question by Pastor Lisco, Mr. Knak declared that "no evidence of whatever kind could convince him that the earth does not stand still and that the sun does not revolve around it. I know," said he, *"only the philosophy of the Holy Scriptures."* A German writing about the affair characterizes Pastor Knak as "a living anachronism." But we understand that several clerical members of the same Synod, village pastors, openly and at once announced their concurrence in an astronomy which they had long held as true on the evidence of their senses as well as on the assumption of the Bible.

We may add that we have known a very intelligent farmer who could not listen with patience to a statement of the now generally received doctrine about the revolution of the earth, and it is probable that scepticism on this subject is rather a common state of mind. These sceptics, however, do not make any pretensions of a scientific kind; against the deductions and conclusions of science they simply set up the teaching of common sense and experience.

Pastor Knak and those who agree with him will be pleased to learn that a book is soon to appear in which they will find a scientific sanction of their devotion to the scriptural letter. At least this is the purport of its author's claim. Dr. P. E. Trastour De Varam, formerly State Geologist of Louisiana, has prepared a book on "The Planetary Universe," in which he undertakes to overthrow the entire system of Keplerian and Newtonian astronomy. From the announcement, among other things, we learn he proves that—

"Kepler's laws are but pure illusions. It is only nece sary to study them experimentally in order to recognize the fact that they have not the least connection with the fundamental law of celestial mechanism. Newton's theory of gravitation offers neither evidence nor probability. It is a fantastic commentary, built upon a false principle, and which is radically foreign to all mathematical truth, and even to all reasoning whatever; and in which illusion has stepped beyond the sphere of the difficult only to enter into impossibilities."

Dr. Varam not merely tears down, it seems. He also builds up, "presenting a transcendental mechanism of the entire universe, and a universal law in lieu of Newton's theory of gravitation." It is claimed that the Doctor is a mathematician as well as a geologist, and that his destructive march among established truths lies through mathematical processes.

It is, doubtless, the wise course to wait and see how his theories bear the examination of men of science before discarding the old astronomy.

HEREDITARY PROPENSITIES.

Several recent issues of the Commercial have contained compilations of crimes committed in different parts of the country. No reader, we suppose, has for a moment suspected that our object in thus filling our columns has been rivalry of the *Police Gazette*, or even to furnish our subscribers with piquant reading matter. From time to time an extended expose of such social facts is certainly adapted to effect an important end. Such knowledge is highly useful in its place in the suggestion or enforcement of practical reform. No exhortation, no preaching, it seems, could add cogency or emphasis to the illustration thus presented of the fearful agency of alcohol in the generation of crime and in so increasing the pecuniary burdens of the community.

Perhaps, in the long agitation of the subject of temperance, declamation, exhortation and invective have sometimes been too much, or injudiciously employed, while less than due attention has been given to stubborn facts. It may also be, at least in some quarters, that when facts are turned to proper account, superficial phenomena are made prominent to the partial oversight or neglect of the more occult and really more terrible aspects of the subject. This thought occurred to us in reading a volume lately published in England and in this country, entitled: "A Physician's Problems, by Charles Elam, M.D., R. C. P." It consists of essays originally contributed to the London *Lancet*, as all know, a medical journal of the highest character and authority. Two of these essays are on the subject of "Natural Heritage" and "Degenerations in Man." We propose to lay before the readers a few statements of principles and facts derived from these essays. They present neither discoveries nor novelties. The principles and the facts required to illustrate them have been long known to the medical profession, and to many of our lay readers also they are, no doubt, familiar. But we have reason to believe that their full significance is not generally understood. Duly weighed, they appear to constitute an argument of overwhelming force in favor of the most earnest and energetic efforts which it is possible to make for the suppression of the abuse of alcohol. Dr. Elam is a cool, meditative man of science, and also a practising physician. No charge of enthusiasm, or narrowness, or narrow mindedness can be justly brought against him. What he writes he writes because he knows or believes it to be true; what he quotes from others he quotes not for effect, but because it agrees with the results of his own observations.

Writing about hereditary affections Dr. Elam says:

"One of the most important of these, and the most easily illustrated is that of drunkenness. Dr. Huss, of Stockholm, has published a work on the 'Chronic Inebriates.' Drunkards generate drunkards, says Plutarch."

Having given some striking instances of such transmission, Dr. Elam says:

"The most striking problems connected with intemperance are, that not only does it blight the health, morals and intelligence of the offspring of its votaries, but *they also inherit the fatal tendency, and feel a craving for the very beverages which have proved poison to their system from the commencement of their being.*"

Dr. E. then quotes M. Morel, "than whom no living writer has entered more deeply into those important investigations," saying:

"I have never seen the patient cured of his hereditary whose tendencies to drink were derived from the hereditary predisposition given to him by his parents."

In another place Dr. Elam says:

"The *habit* of the parent, when inherited, does not appear in the child *merely as a habit*, but in most cases as a * * * tendency to insanity. * * * In Norway the spirit duty was removed in 1845. Between that time and 1851 the increase in insanity amounted to above fifty per cent. on the previous proportion! *Bad habits are rare exceptions to the per cent.* Out of three hundred [?] lots examined by Dr. Howe in the State of Massachusetts, one hundred and forty-five were the children of intemperate parents."

In one of these essays there are some statements about intemperance in Sweden, which illustrate the same subject. These facts are furnished by Dr. Magnus Huss, a very eminent Swedish physician:

"There are one million and a half of persons, being about one half the Swedish population, who consume annually from 9s to 10s litres (10 to 15 pints) of brandy or other spirits each person! He (Dr. Huss) alleges positively that the Swedes, as a nation, have already deteriorated in stature and physical strength. New diseases have appeared among the people and the old ones have increased fearfully, both in number and intensity. The one new disease chiefly insisted upon is an epidemic *chronic gastritis*, which in isolated cases is common in this country. Scrofulous affections, also, often indicating great deterioration in the blood, attack all classes, rich and poor, dwellers in town and dwellers in country. *Heritage also plays its part* as it cost many where evil influences are at work, and *children of twelve, six, or eight years evince the fatal early effects.* The average duration of life in those parts of the country where the evil is most rife is much shortened; of this one instance may be adduced. In some districts where very little alcohol is consumed, as in Jamtland, the mortality is but one in eighty annually. In the entire district of Kristianna the mortality is 2 per cent., but in the city of that name, where drinking is practised to an enormous extent, the mortality is 3 per cent. *Mental disorders are becoming fearfully rife*, and suicide occurs frequently as to be almost incredible. In ten years the average of suicides between twenty and fifty years of age was one in fifty-seven deaths. 'But if,' says Dr. Huss, 'we reckon as suicides those who have died from the consequences of alcohol, in a state of intoxication, the proportion will rise to one in thirty deaths. Crime has increased with equal rapidity."

THE NEXT STEP.

Now that the Treasurer question has been disposed of, we trust no time will be lost by the Legislature in considering and perfecting a bill for a reform in the disposition and management of the State funds. This is one of the most important questions before the Legislature, and it is one upon which the people will brook no trifling or unnecessary delay. There is no reason why the bill proposed by Mr. White or Mr. Howard, and the amendment to the constitution submitted by Senator Buckalew, should not be at once taken up, perfected and passed. The events of the session so far have confirmed the people in the belief that a majority of the Legislature is in earnest on questions of retrenchment and reform, and the passage of a law for the proper and honest disposition of the unexpended balance, will secure for the members the hearty approbation of their constituents, while it will remove from our State politics one of its most obnoxious features. We advise members if the Treasury reform is postponed until the last of the session it will be swallowed up in the mass of private legislation that occupies the concluding days of every Legislature. There may be no disposition even to defeat the bill, but there will be so many questions affecting private interests pressed upon the members, that a wise general law of the character suggested, will not receive the attention its merits demand. The people of the State with one voice, and without distinction of party, require that the possibility of the formation of future Treasury rings shall be placed out of the power of politicians. The temptation should not be presented to any man, no matter how high his reputation for integrity and purity in private or public life. The one way to guard the treasury and the politics of Pennsylvania from the spoliation and corruption of the past, is to place it out of the power of any official or any set of officials to use the public moneys for the promotion of private interests. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people, and it will be a splendid climax to the magnificent triumph of the taxpayers on Wednesday last.

RESTORED TO VIRGINIA.

By the fullest vote taken in the House of Representatives these eight years, Mr. Bingham's substitute for the Reconstruction Committee's Virginia admission bill, was passed on Friday last. The vote on substituting Mr. Bingham's bill for the Committee stood yeas 98, nays 95. The bill as amended then passed the House by yeas 143, nays 49. General Negley and Mr. Phelps voted against the bill in all its stages. The negative vote on the final passage was made up solely of Republicans, and the affirmative of Democrats and 59 Democrats. The bill is as follows:

Joint resolution declaring Virginia to representation in Congress:

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution republican in form and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the Constitution of Virginia Mississippi and Texas to the people, and for the organization and election of state officers provided by the said Constitution," passed by the Congress of the United States on April 10, 1869 therefore, be it

Resolved, That said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

The bill reached the Senate on Friday afternoon, immediately after its passage by the House. A vote on it was not reached, but the Senate adjourned with the understanding that a vote would be taken this (Monday) afternoon at four o'clock.

We earnestly hope the Senate will confirm the decision of the House by passing the bill. It is a measure of justice that involves the plighted faith of the Republican party. A golden opportunity, in our judgment, was missed by the failure to pass the bill before the Christmas holiday adjournment, and in consequence a feeling, except an embittered feeling at the South against the Republican party, by a class of citizens who are now disposed to identify themselves with it. And after all, notwithstanding all the hedging, and conditions and restrictions that Congress may impose, the question comes back to its starting point, and we must trust the Southern people in some respects in the work of reconstruction. We cannot guard against the contingencies of the future by positive law, and under the constitutional amendments it seems clear that Congress will have power to meet any glaring abuses of its reconstruction policy as they arise. We hope in our next issue to record the fact that the Ancient Dominion is once more represented in the National Congress, and restored to all the glorious priviledges of the sisterhood States.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge writes observingly on the "Death of Newspapers." For instance:

"Some of them died for lack of being anathematized. Nothing ever succeeds in this country without being well cursed. If a man, of his own free will, and on forth unassailed, rule is nigh. There is nothing that he will not get. The very hatred that he excites gave as the end of a boom. The material paper at Lancaster, Pa., was made famous by the cursing of parties and churches. Kicks and cuffs are an indispensable help to success. The more violent the opposition the more frequent the blessing. You cannot make wise men believe the thing of the times. The most successful periodicals of the day are those that have been most abused by the public."

The writer still asks the question: Why do so many papers die, or succeed indifferently? He appears not to have looked far enough to find the answer. He would have found it soonest by ascertaining the secret of the success of those papers which are successful. Had he looked into the matter, he would have found that it is the independent journals only that can claim to have achieved any considerable degree of success. The history of party "organs" in this country is the history of a series of failures. It is true that instances can be pointed out of fortunes made through jobs obtained by "organs" in lieu of legitimate and enduring patronage, still, the highway of journalism is strewn with wrecks of lifetime attempts to be an "organ." Of the truly successful papers in this country, not one will consent to bear the stigma, not one would run the risk of being suspected of an ambition to be considered an "organ" of any kind, except of the average intelligence and independent judgment of the community. Nevertheless, persons can be found having the control of presses and types, and calling themselves editors, who seem to desire nothing so much as to be considered "organs" and feed on the husks afforded by such a miserable condition of dependency. The variety in the several departments of life requisite to a perfect whole, we suppose, affords a clue to that which otherwise would be inexplicable. In the universal economy parallels of the newspaper "organ" are to be found; but the idea seems to be one started in toy-mechanism, whereby the pulling of a string or the touching of a spring makes an object dance or open its mouth to give forth certain sounds of extremely limited range and power. A recent toy contrivance must have been produced under the same law of nature, and some persons are extremely ambitious to be considered—the editor of a party "organ," to wit: a human-shaped thing with a ring in its nose, strapped to a wheezy instrument, operated by crank, and led about by another human-shaped thing cracking a whip. A more perfect illustration of a party organ would be difficult to produce.

There is quite a diversity of opinion on the propriety of each succeeding Legislature voting each of its members a copy of Purdon's Digest and of Ziegler's Legislative Manual, the mass of the people, however, believing it a useless expenditure of the public money. Six copies for each house would be an ample supply. One ugly feature of this annual appropriation is the fact that copies are ordered for every member of the body. Twenty-two members of the present Senate were voted copies at the previous session, and of the present House thirty-two members were voted copies last year, and some of them were voted the books at several previous sessions. Granted that the sum is small, as the Digest costs the State only ten dollars per copy, but where is the necessity of continually giving them to members who are returned from year to year, and who hold over in the Senate? Had the Digest been voted only to new members, the State would have saved in the Senate $220, and in the House $320, without taking into account what might have been saved in the matter of the Manuel. Here is an expenditure of $1,500, when $150, not oftener than three years, would suffice. These little perquisites help to make a good sized aggregate, but it would be better the State should have them. This gift business was introduced in the House by Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia, who has been a member for several years, and, of course, must have his library well stocked with digests and manuals. We are glad to see that the majority of the Allegheny delegation voted against the appropriation, as follows: Messrs. Humphreys, Kerr, Millar, Taylor and White. When the general appropriation bill is introduced this item for books will be one of the things to look after by the friends of retrenchment and reform.

It has been the habit of the Ring to express contempt for the people and count on them to support any and every scheme or nomination devised by King Cameron. Any nomination, however distasteful or dishonestly obtained, they flattered themselves on being able to compel the people to support. Up to a recent period, this description of tyranny was supreme. The people did submit to nominations they knew were unfit to be made, or were the result of systematic fraud. But this sort of domineering and disregard of public discernment and conscience, has produced a reaction; and already results most wholesome are seen. In town, corporation and county politics, the courage to resist bad nominations has been conspicuously displayed. And now, at the State Capitol, we find Republican Representatives, fresh from the people, knowing their wants and wishes, asserting the same independence to the discomfiture of every description of corrupt combinations. The growth of independent action in support of what conscience declares is right, is one of the most gratifying signs appearing in the political sky for a long time. What it comes to be understood that men combine for corrupt purposes, no restraint of party will save them from overthrow. When it is rendered certain that the people will rebel against bad or fraudulent nominations, then will we see no more of Rings as they have flourished among us, and our nominations will be such as can be supported without regret. It is hard for leaders to understand it, nevertheless it is for this consummation that the Republican masses are straving; and it is the triumph which this principle has achieved in the overthrow of King Caucus in the election of State Treasurer, that has created among them so much sincere rejoicing. He will show himself a wise politician who recognizes the signs of the times and regulates his course accordingly.

GRANT.

Butler	559
Crawford	1,467
Erie	1,432
Lancaster	2,779
Lawrence	1,015
Mercer	901
Washington	184
Total majority	10,336

It will be seen that it was the representatives of the Republican strongholds that rebelled against King Caucus and smashed the ringmachinery. This they did in obedience to public sentiment, and this sentiment will approbate them for what they have done.

It is wonderful what reformers the Cameron Ring have become all at once! Here we have been laboring for years to reform the Treasury system of the State, and the Ring have stood opposed to us at all points and at all times. Having been beaten in a square fight, and fancying that they can spite Gen. Irwin by turning reformers, they have raised the cry and are now in full chorus on the track. Col. Forney, who, after being loaded with all manner of indignities by Senator Cameron, has made up with the chief, and cuddled himself at his feet, is the spokesman. Hear him

"In conclusion, the lesson of yesterday is an important one. It shows that the people of Pennsylvania, the State and no party can afford to remain insensible to the abuses which have grown up in our midst. Reforms that are now fought for this office. To check the Treasurer is to insure the evil of the people in respect to it also."

For years has the Commercial preached this doctrine, and the *Press* has not had a word to say, except now and then a weak whine in support of the wretched system whereby the Ring has so long profited. Its help is not needed now. Having achieved the victory without it, we have no occasion for the assistance of such model reformers.

Among the loudest advocates of subsidies to American steamships are the leading free trade papers. The argument they use is that these subsidies are necessary to *protect American shipping and build up American commerce*. There could not be a more complete confirmation of the protective principle as it is sought to be by the friends of a protective tariff. Here we have free traders clamorous for protection for the vessel and against protecting other great interests on the prosperity of which the vessel's business largely depends. It is indeed humiliating to transport American mails in foreign vessels. But what is it to build our railroads with foreign iron, clothe ourselves with foreign goods, and in a thousand ways dependon foreigners, when in all these respects to be comparatively independent and truly prosperous all that is needed is the very protection for a limited period which the free trader is anxious should be extended to American steamships? The text supplies the comment.

The defeat of the Cameron Ring which, one way and another, has for twenty-five years held possession of the politics of Pennsylvania, is hailed with unbounded joy by the Republican masses. It is reduced to a certainty, also, that *of those who voted for* Mackey *a majority desired his defeat and have expressed their satisfaction over the result.* A variety of influences were brought to bear,—the tyrannous rule which the Ring knows so well how to inforce, was inexorably applied, and not a few voted for Mackey against their judgment and conscience. *Among their number Allegheny was represented by more than one member of the delegation.* But for this tyranny Mackey would at no time have had even the ghost of a chance. Let the "organ" grind and the ringmaster crack his whip—the people laugh, and will be all the more resolved to go ahead, resisting King Caucus and perfecting the work of reform.

With the overthrow of the Treasury Ring and the smashing of the machinery of King Caucus, at Harrisburg, goes overboard many a precious scheme that was ready to be hatched within the capitol this winter. Notably is the infamous tax bill which barely failed during the last moments of the last session. On this the Ring reckoned confidently to get a million into their hands, whereby to close the gaps in their account. Such an unexpended balance was the "big thing" in the Treasury scheme. But these visions of profits and power have vanished. It is more than intimated that it will require sharp work on the part of the Ring to make connection by the time their time is up.

The Cameron "organs" would have it appear that the Republicans who voted for Gen. Irwin are "bolters." It would be no reproach if this were true; but it is not true. Those Republicans who supported Gen. Irwin did not go into caucus at all. They kept out, and were in no manner bound by its action. Their refusal to go into caucus was notification that nothing it might do would bind them, and that they would pursue an independent course. To this they adhered to the end, and their constituents honor them for it.

About the most interesting reading of the season—far more absorbing in interest than Cobb's last romance or even Mrs. Stowe's latest contribution of literary scandal—are the excerpts from the country press republished in the "organ" here, wailing and moaning over the explosion of the Treasury ring. We presume, and we certainly advise that they shall be carefully preserved—all of them, from the flippant witticism of the Podunk *Gazette* down to the heavy leaders in Forney's *Press*—and reprinted in book form for general circulation, and future reference. The *vox populi* should not be squelched by a hurried insertion in the corner of a heavy "organ." They deserve something more than such obscurity. Their tears are pitiful—humorously pitiful; their lamentations are as poignant as those of Jeremiah, while the indignation has a wholesome heartiness that painfully indicates somebody has been hurt. Is there no balm in Gilead; no rest for the weary; in fact is there to be no unexpended balance in the future—no operations in stocks—no convenient loans?

Remarking on that portion of Governor Hoffman's message which refers to the growing indisposition of jurors to convict persons charged with murder, the *Independent* says:

The true remedy is the abolition of capital punishment. Twelve disinterested men, such as are best entitled to sit on a jury, always have a horrible reluctance in taking a fellow-creature's life. This humane shudder is to the credit of our common humanity. The scaffold has for a long time been defeated the end for which it was devised. It deters juries from convicting hundreds of offenders, and they allow to evade all penalty whatever, because reluctant to inflict the penalty of death. Capital punishment is the fiend's device for acquitting the many and the good for hanging the few. Abolish it altogether, and juries will then convict the very criminals whom now they acquit.

Of the impolicy, not to say the monstrous barbarism, of the gallows, the average intelligence of the land is rapidly becoming convinced. More especially is this conviction making its way in the higher judicial walks, where the lesson is most frequently and emphatically taught, while the belief that the gallows is in some sort a Divine institution, supported by the mandates of God, is disappearing from men's minds. Not to refer to other reasons growing out of a better civilization, the logic of experience in restraining and punishing crime may be relied on to abolish the death penalty at no distant day.

The Michigan University has opened its doors to young women to obtain an education on terms of perfect equality with the young men. It is said that Amherst, (Mass.) College will shortly do the same thing. It is reported that the President of the agricultural college there, as well as Dr Loring, its most influential trustee, is in favor of admitting women to classes in horticulture; and though the innovation is opposed by some of the trustees, it will be carried before long. The question appears not to have agitated Pennsylvania colleges, except in the case of the Philadelphia Medical College lecture imbroglio. Perhaps some of our thrifty institutions might increase their thrift, and the authority ones save themselves from death by starvation, by opening their doors to young women. When shall we look for the first movement in this direction?

The Philadelphia *Day* thinks the laws found now on the statute book are sufficient to regulate every abuse connected with the State Treasury, and suggests that Attorney General Brewster's work in the premises ought to begin. The Commercial made this suggestion some time ago, and we are glad to see that public sentiment is becoming aroused to its importance. The *Day* says:

"By way of comforting the public on this subject, we have been told that the laws are sufficient for individuals, we would remark that, although a Treasurer may be a defaulter to the amount of a million, if he retired to private life years ago, both he and his sureties are safe from prosecution. It has been fully proved that he has violated the above sections of the law, and that he is a defaulter to the amount of $1,000,000 in the State fund amount of all the earnings received by him through any misuse or misappropriation of the state funds."

A Startler for the Spirit of Captain Cook.

The Omaha *Republican* perceives in the reduction in freights and passenger rates on the Pacific Railroad a disposition which looks toward breaking up the monopoly. On the 15th of June the first through rates were agreed upon by the Union and Central Pacific railroads between Omaha and San Francisco, for first-class travel. The rates stated at that time, with subsequent reductions at the times named below, will be seen by an examination of the following table:

OMAHA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Date.	First-class fare.
June 14, 1869	$136 75
June 15, 1869	111 00
August 14, 1869	111 00
January 1, 1870	100 00

These six and a-half months, first-class passenger rates between Omaha and San Francisco have been reduced from $136 75 to $100. Local freight has been reduced 40, and through freight 15 per cent. Rates from New York to San Francisco were reduced on the 1st inst. from $184 50 to $140. Under the new arrangements made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, from New York the following points will be sold at the rates herewith given:

SAN FRANCISCO TO

Shanghai (per Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)	$220
Yokohama (per Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)	200
Hong-kong (per Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)	200
Japan (per Pacific Mail Steamship Co.)	200

Add to the steamship rates the first-class fare from New York to San Francisco $140, and you have the cost of a through ticket which will carry you more than half way round the world!

The cable informs us that the English journals eulogize Mr. Bright's Birmingham speech. Accordingly what would have been termed rank agrarianism twenty-five years ago, is now accepted as the proper view of the Irish land question. The House of Peers, having yielded on the Church question, are evidently inclined to listen to reason in modifying the land laws of Ireland. Great proprietors there will be encouraged to do something in the way of rentals in improving and benefiting the country, just as they are compelled by law to do in England. When absenteeism, and sub-leasing cease, and when not only impoverishment due to absentees and proprietors, Ireland will have made the first step towards solid improvement. The change suggested by Mr. Bright will, if carried out, completely revolutionize Ireland; it will in the end revolutionize Great Britain.

The New York *Herald* having interviewed the "oldest inhabitant" on the subject, finds from the statistics of forty-two winters that when the Hudson is open to Albany at this season of the year, there is no reason to apprehend any unusual severity of the winter. The rule of the river, as drawn from the observations of forty-two years, is that for seasons of ordinary or great severity it closes in December and remains closed, and in seasons of exceptional cold weather it may close in November, while moderate seasons commonly see it open as late as January and sometimes as late as February, and its remaining open as late as January may be a sign of a mild season. Perhaps the oldest inhabitant in this vicinity can throw some light on this interesting subject.

It has Henry Clay who said "I would rather be right than President." To show how nearly this is the case, we similarly situated, is the following from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

"We understand that Mr. Mackey was confidentially told by many members of the Democratic and Republican members would bolt the caucus nomination and vote for him on the floor, if he would allow his friends to secure his election, which his informant declined to do. The reason assigned by Mr. Mackey replied, 'Sir, I would rather be defeated than accept the position by such means.' Honor to him, one cent to purchase a Democrat or Republican."

Here is a nobility and chivalry not established in about equal qualities. The lofty virtue of Mr. Mackey is paralled only by the eulogy of the immaculate Bergner.

The "organ" is growing in imbecility. Because the Constitution requires that "each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings" the Ring publish the same. It matters that, therefore, the profligate *Record* job which Bergner has been carrying on for years, cannot be upset. But both branches of the Legislature have taken another whole week that case, and upset the job. And what is more the Allegheny delegation assisted in the operation. Who would not be an "organ?"

"A verdict of a coroner's jury hasat last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coroner's jury has at last been found. A verdict of a coro